

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



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No. 23

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

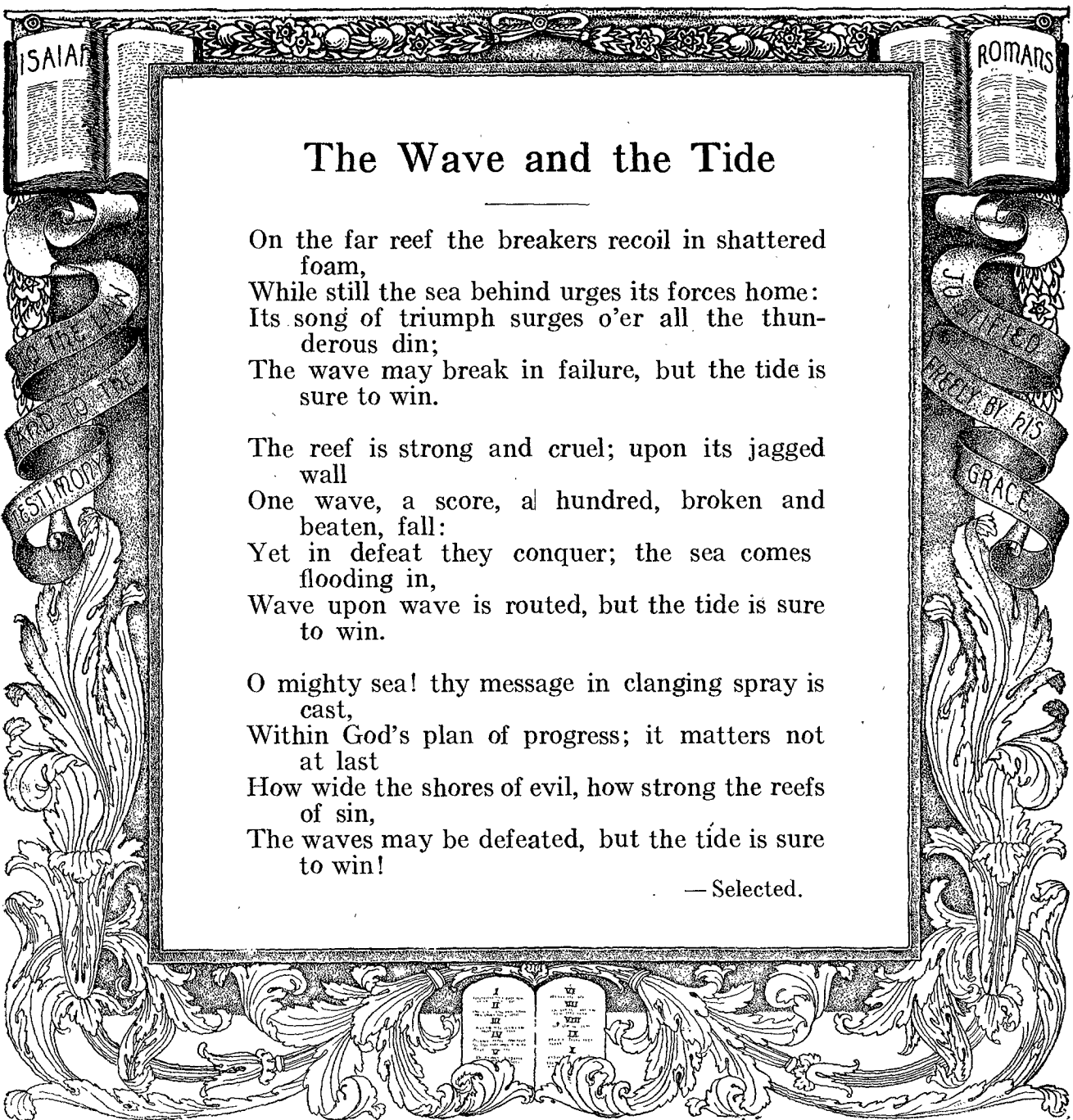
The Wave and the Tide

On the far reef the breakers recoil in shattered foam,
While still the sea behind urges its forces home:
Its song of triumph surges o'er all the thunderous din;
The wave may break in failure, but the tide is sure to win.

The reef is strong and cruel; upon its jagged wall
One wave, a score, a hundred, broken and beaten, fall:
Yet in defeat they conquer; the sea comes flooding in,
Wave upon wave is routed, but the tide is sure to win.

O mighty sea! thy message in clanging spray is cast,
Within God's plan of progress; it matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil, how strong the reefs of sin,
The waves may be defeated, but the tide is sure to win!

— Selected.



THE STORY OF THE CONFERENCE

Opening of Formal Proceedings, Thursday Evening, May 11

ACCORDING to announcement, the General Conference convened in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, at 7:45 P. M., May 11, 1922. The opening meeting was preceded by a song service. Not being a business session, the roll was not called, but most of the delegates were present. The congregation stood and sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," following which an earnest prayer was offered by Elder J. O. Corliss.

Elder A. G. Daniells, Chairman of the Conference, then delivered a short address of welcome. (See page 22 of this REVIEW.)

Following this address, Elder W. A. Spicer preached the opening sermon of the Conference. (See pages 22-26 of this REVIEW.)

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From Wednesday to Sabbath, May 17-20

SPECIAL meetings for counsel and instruction for our ministers and evangelists concerning their work and problems, reports of mission superintendents and conference presidents upon the progress made in their fields during the last four years, devotional meetings, and an address Thursday morning by E. J. Talbot, director for the Western United States of the Near East Relief organization, occupied the attention of the delegates at the General Conference during the four days, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sabbath, May 17 to 20.

The various committees appointed early in the Conference have been laboring with the problems pre-

sented to them, but up to Friday night, May 19, had not yet reported to the delegates.

Near East Relief

Mr. Talbot, recalling the generosity of our people, expressed in his address the thanks of the Near East Relief organization and the children of Armenia, who have, through the liberality of friends in America, been saved from starvation. He said:

"We are glad for the money you have sent, but the precedent you have established as a denomination means more to our organization than the amount of money contributed. Taking, as you did, a General Conference action, and appointing a special day for receiving a collection from your people, has meant that other denominations are following this precedent. This has brought about a tremendous reduction in overhead expenses for the raising of relief funds, so that more money can be sent forward this year for the succor of the needy children of Bible lands.

"The General Secretary of the Near East Relief organization, who is in charge of the raising of funds through the churches, is now meeting with other religious bodies, and requests me by wire to inform him what the action of the Seventh-day Adventists will be. If you do this coming year what you did last year, it will mean that other denominations will do the same."

Mr. Talbot then described in some detail the conditions of destitution in the Near East. The Conference voted, upon motion by Elder W. T. Knox, that a special day be appointed this year for the raising of funds for Near East Relief.

Instruction and Counsel to Workers

A feeling upon the part of many of our ministers that great benefit would be derived if meetings could be held wherein counsel could be given them concerning their problems, resulted in the appointment by the

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High Points of the Conference

Special Correspondence

THE majority who read this will be those who wanted to come to the General Conference but could not. With the desire to bring something of the atmosphere of this great meeting to our people over the earth, whose hearts and prayers are with the brethren here, let us walk around the great Auditorium with you stay-at-homes, and point out the things that greet our eyes, and in the midst of which we daily live during the Conference. It should be remembered that to make just one journey around the four floors of the building, looking in on the many halls and rooms, will require us to walk considerably more than one mile. It is fully a quarter of a mile around the building, and there are four floors. We are occupying space on every floor.

The Auditorium has eleven halls, each with a seating capacity of from 400 to 12,000 people. In addition there are nineteen rooms suitable for committee meetings or small groups, each room seating from thirty to 125 people. The main Auditorium is in the center of the building, extending through the four stories. Wide corridors surround it on every side except back of the platform and organ.

Exhibits

As we enter the Auditorium, we pass through the wide hallway into the reception-room, a large room

56 feet wide and 137 feet long, extending upward two full stories. As we enter this room there is at our left the Information Bureau, where the locating committee gives out instruction about hotels, rooms, and apartments, and how to reach them, as well as all other information relating to the Conference and its activities.

The remainder of the reception-room is filled with booths and counters containing displays of great interest.

Following along down the left-hand side of the same room, the next booth we come to is the one for Transportation. Here arrangements for trains and reservations are made, and information given out regarding travel. Folders and booklets of the railroads and steamship lines may be obtained here.

Next is the display of the International Branch of the Pacific Press, of Brookfield, Ill., with charts and diagrams which present an interesting and comprehensive survey of its work. Here is an exhibit of its publications, printed in twenty-five languages. There is a chart containing a map of the United States and Canada, showing the foreign-born population of the North American union conferences, by the country of birth. There is also a display of the various periodi-

(Continued on page 30)

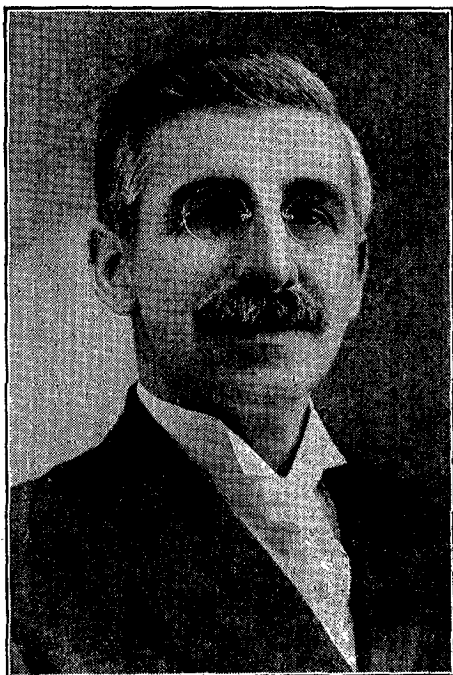
Religious Liberty Department

CHARLES S. LONGACRE, *Secretary*

THE last four years have brought unusually interesting experiences and exceptional opportunities to the Religious Liberty Departmental work.

In Foreign Countries

Some of the most remarkable of these have come to us in foreign lands. The South American countries,



CHARLES S. LONGACRE

for example, are swinging their doors wide open to harbingers of freedom from religious despotism. The Liberal parties have made wonderful progress in some of these countries in separating church and state, and in securing a free press, free speech, and full religious liberty for all sects. While much has been

done, a great work is yet to be done, and no one is better qualified than are our people to aid and guide these liberal-minded statesmen into the light of this new freedom that is just beginning to dawn in their lands. We have been grossly negligent of this feature of our work. In no other form of activity could we win more and a finer type of adherents in South America, than in working for religious liberty among the liberal class of statesmen and public officials and professional men.

In America

In this country, at the beginning of the quadrennial period we found ourselves plunged into the difficult problems of the World War. It brought many perplexing questions to the Religious Liberty Department, which was delegated to look after the legal aspects of the cases of our young men and our people in general, who were being prosecuted for alleged violation of military regulations and the Espionage Act. There were times when not only the lives of our young

men hung in the balance, but many of our broader denominational interests were at stake.

Revival of Religious Laws

With the cessation of war there was a tremendous revival of activity in behalf of religious legislation. From one hundred to one hundred fifty compulsory Sunday observance bills were introduced into the State legislatures during each legislative session. Three Sunday bills have been pending before each session of Congress during the quadrennial period. We were called upon to defend ten cases of our own people before the courts for Sunday law violations. We won all these cases but two. We were also called upon to adjust quite a few cases in which our colporteurs and laymen had been arrested for selling our literature in violation of local city ordinances. In every case we succeeded in freeing our people and proving the ordinances a violation of the Constitutional provision respecting interstate commerce.

We also had some interesting times in defeating proposed restrictive legislation which aimed at the abolition of our church schools and the secularizing of our educational curricula. The Michigan Anti-Church-School Amendment was the most notable case. The issue was submitted to the people of Michigan on the referendum, and with God's help we succeeded in defeating this amendment by a majority of 255,000 votes.

Big Sunday Law Campaign

About eighteen months ago the Lord in His own providence set an open door before us among the world's great leaders and in the newspaper world, which no man has been able to shut. A nation-wide Sunday law campaign was launched by the Sunday law advocates. We launched a counter-campaign in behalf of religious liberty. We called upon the newspapers throughout the country to help us in the fight for religious freedom, and more than two thousand responded to our call and aided us in the greatest Sunday law contest that was ever waged.

For more than eight years we have been furnishing newspapers with the *Liberty* magazine and with articles in opposition to Sunday laws, and as the result of this work we have about three fourths of all the daily newspapers on our side of this question today. The Associated Press men of the East, South, and West are in sympathy with us, and the "professional reformers" have accused us openly of having purchased the whole newspaper fraternity. Education has wrought this wonderful change.

As a result of these activities public sentiment has been awakened, and many business men's clubs, Rotarian and Kiwanis clubs, patriotic organizations, women voters' clubs, musical organizations, and even ministerial organizations, have called upon the Religious Liberty Association to furnish public speakers capable of discussing this much-agitated question before large audiences. Without expense to us many theater efforts have been held in the large cities



Members of a Working Society, Germany

Organizing with seven members, they won eight others to the truth and to the society in a few months.

throughout the United States by the colaborers in the Religious Liberty Department.

Invitations to Lecture

The secretary of the Department has lectured in scores of the large cities in the North, East, South, and Middle West, in response to these calls from the public. On one occasion he was asked to lecture to a ministerial association of about two hundred fifty Congregational ministers of Massachusetts, and to debate the Sunday blue law issue with a Boston lawyer, who was the legal counsel for the Lord's Day League of New England and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Lord gave a signal victory for the truth, and a favorable and lasting impression was made, which has meant much for the cause of religious liberty in New England.

As a result of this lecture work and the circulation of our religious liberty literature, prominent persons have been led into the truth. God has wonderfully blessed in dispelling prejudice. A peculiar power seems to attend the presentation of this message at this time. In practically every instance these vast audiences, which have come out to hear the message,—many for the first time,—have unanimously voted for the repeal of the existing Sunday laws when such a resolution was presented to them at the close of the lecture. Hundreds have called for our literature and desire further instruction upon the subject.

In a number of instances no building could be found large enough to hold the audiences who wanted to hear the message. Especially was this the case where a local Sunday law issue was pending. The time to strike is when things are at white heat.

During the recent Sunday law issue before Congress, we launched another campaign in opposition, and again we met with marked success. The call for lectures on religious liberty and Sunday laws was repeated, and prior to leaving for the General Conference the secretary of the Religious Liberty Association lectured upon this subject every Sunday for eight weeks in some theater in an Eastern city. To date, nearly seven hundred thousand copies of the *Liberty Extra* have been circulated, and with good effect.

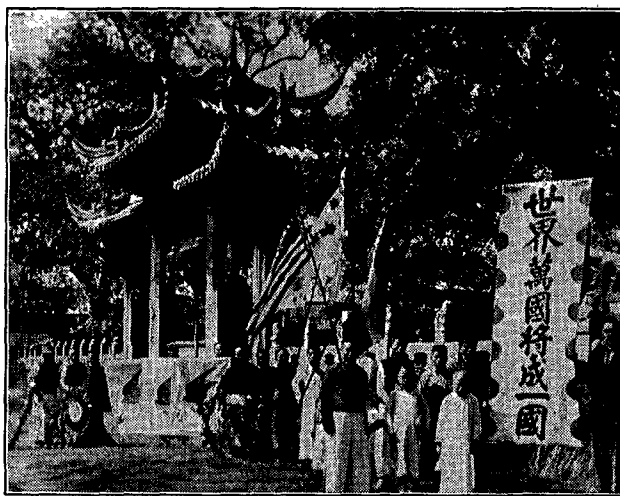
Associates in the Work

In concluding this report, I wish to say that most of the credit for the success of this work has been due to the untiring services of my colleagues in the field during the past four years. Elder W. F. Martin has rendered most valuable help as field secretary west of the Mississippi River. He has lectured up and down the Coast, conducted vigorous campaigns against pending Sunday legislation, and has been instrumental in selling large quantities of religious liberty literature. Both Elder H. G. Thurston, religious liberty secretary of the North Pacific Union Conference, and Elder S. B. Horton, who fills the same position in the Lake Union Conference, have done effective work in meeting vital issues in their respective fields and turning the tide of battle in our favor. Had it not been for these men and their tireless activity, we should not now be able to render so good a report of accomplished deeds. Religious forces are combining, federating, and consolidating for the purpose of bringing pres-



A London Missionary Volunteer Society

The literature band of this society embraces the whole membership.



The Missionary Volunteer Society at Naziang, China

The banner on which the Chinese characters are written announces the opening of a series of meetings at Kading. The young people carried it through the streets and distributed handbills.

sure to bear upon our political leaders. Unless a divine Providence holds the forces in check, our days of tranquillity and prosperity on earth will soon be numbered. We can hear the rumblings of the storm that is gathering.

"It is our duty to do all in our power to avert the threatened danger. . . . We are not doing the will of God if we sit in quietude, doing nothing to preserve liberty of conscience. Fervent, effectual prayers should be ascending to heaven that this calamity may be deferred until we can accomplish the work which has so long been neglected."

Missionary Volunteer Department

MILTON E. KERN, *Secretary*

It is estimated that connected with this church, there are more than one hundred thousand children and young people between the ages of six and twenty-five,—about sixty thousand between six and fourteen and about forty-five thousand between fifteen and twenty-five. The object of the Missionary Volunteer Department is to co-operate with other church agencies in saving these young people and training them for the Lord's service. It is the special province of this department to organize and direct the children and youth in missionary endeavor.

It is estimated, on the basis of carefully compiled statistics, that 17,000 of these young people above the age of fifteen are unconverted. The great majority of those who ever become Christians, do so during the period of youth. It is a decisive time in life, and a time when the call to act on one's own initiative makes a special appeal.

It is a delicate and important work to inspire, organize, and train children and young people, but this



Summer School Teachers Taking Young People's Missionary Volunteer Methods at Shanghai Missionary College
This course in methods was required of all teachers in attendance.



Missionary Volunteer Leaders' Band, Walla Walla College
During the past winter for the first time the Missionary Volunteer Department furnished a syllabus for use in College Leaders' Training Bands. The Walla Walla students shown above made exceptionally good use of this material in carrying on their work.

is the work our Missionary Volunteer secretaries are endeavoring to do. While the Department has not accomplished all we might hope, substantial progress is being made. All over the world special attention is being given to the young people, and everywhere they are responding to the efforts made for them. Whether it be in the frozen regions of the North, or on the mission stations in the heart of Africa or else-

where, the call of God meets a response in youthful hearts, and the young people are finding many avenues of helpful service. They carry food to the poor, flowers to the sick, distribute literature, send missionary letters, bring children to Sabbath school, conduct Sunday schools, hold cottage meetings and Bible readings, and give money for missions.

The accompanying graph shows something of the progress of this work since our first young people's report in December, 1904. Our membership has grown from 2,182 to 43,968, a gain of 1900 per cent. But the missionary activities have increased far more rapidly, showing that the personal missionary efficiency of the members has increased.



M. E. KERN

Our young people give most of their offerings to missions through the Sabbath school, yet they have desired to give, also, through the Missionary Volunteer organization. Division, conference, and society goals are set, and considerable interest is manifested in raising money for definite missionary enterprises. This Christian stewardship has increased more rapidly than the other activities. Our first quarterly statement of mission offerings was \$332.33, and the gifts for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1921, were approximately \$138,075.39 (one report not yet in being estimated). The mission offerings for the year 1921 were more than \$223,000.

Here is the goal of our North American Missionary Volunteers for 1921, and the results they reached:

	Goal	Results
Young people converted	3,000	3,587
Standard of Attainment certificates	1,000	1,391
Reading Course certificates	8,000	8,427
To read the Bible through	2,500	2,214
Reporting members	15,000	15,223
Foreign mission offerings	\$125,000	\$162,289.77

It is interesting to know that 45 per cent of the baptisms in North America are of young people. Of course, a very large per cent of these are children and young people of Adventist families.

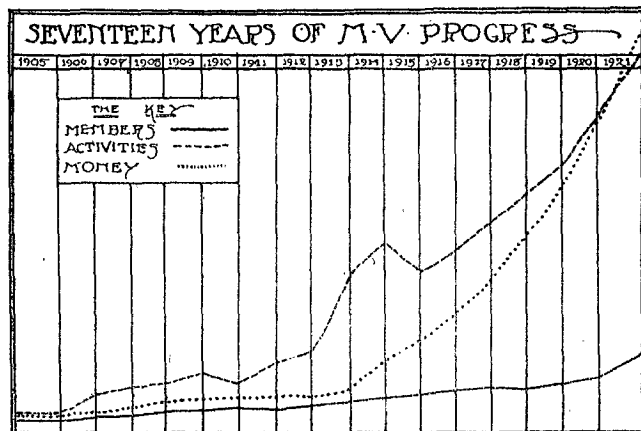
Progress has also been made in our educational and devotional features. During the last quadrennial term we have issued 4,456 Standard of Attainment certificates, against 3,526 which were issued during the preceding four years. The increased interest in the Standard of Attainment is encouraging, both from the viewpoint of a stable Christian experience and of increased ability to impart the message to others.

The best results are obtained when resident ministers or Bible workers conduct classes in denominational history and Bible doctrines for the young people. In some cases other young people have joined these classes, and have been led into the truth in this way. And in every case, young people have become efficient helpers of the minister or Bible worker in evangelistic work. It ought to be the ambition of every Missionary Volunteer Society to have every member an M. A.—a Member of Attainment.

Our foreign young people are anxious to gain this mark of proficiency. Certificates are issued in English, Spanish, and Chinese, and young people in Scandinavia and Korea are waiting for certificates in their languages. English certificates have been issued to young people in Malaysia, the Philippine Islands, Africa, India, Australia, Central America, Hawaii, and the West Indies.

One of the greatest hindrances to this work is the lack of literature in these foreign languages on the rise and progress of this message. South America has published a brief denominational history in Spanish, and plans are afoot for supplying manuals in other countries.

The Reading Course work has made the largest gains of any line of our endeavor. We have issued 26,748 certificates during the last four years, against 9,905 during the previous four years. We have advanced to the place where we can make better terms for special editions of English books not our own, and where it is possible to issue books especially for the courses. Such books as "On the Trail of Livingstone," "In the Land of the Incas," "A'Chu," "Mañana Land," "Escape from Siberian Exile," written by our own missionaries, have been of inestimable value to our



children and young people. The Reading Course books not only help to counteract the influence of bad literature, but they are filling the minds of our children with useful information and inspiring them to high purposes.

The number of persons reading the Bible through has also increased; and the circulation of the Morning Watch Calendar has grown. So anxious were the leaders in Burma to have the blessings of this systematic plan of daily devotion and study, that a mimeographed edition was prepared in the Sgaw Karen. Now besides the English edition, India has the Morning Watch in Karen, Tamil, Bengali, and Urdu. Brother S. A. Wellman writes:

"Our young people have taken very kindly to the Morning Watch. Whether it be on the banks of the Salwin, where the sweet voices of the Karen boys and girls are heard in the early morning in song and prayer, or in South India, with its earnest band of Christian young people hard at work preparing for service, the watch kept with the Master in the early morning hours is leading to deeper consecration and fuller knowledge of God and His love for men. Its effect on their lives is marvellous."

Perhaps the most practical achievement in the way of Missionary Volunteer literature since our last General Conference is the publication of the Missionary Volunteer Manual, "Missionary Volunteers and Their Work." This book of over 450 pages is a complete manual of information in regard to the organization and work of the Senior societies, and also concerning the work of local and union conference secretaries. A Junior Manual has also been issued, which is a guide to Junior workers in the conduct of this important part of the work.

The young people's world field has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of assistant Missionary Volunteer secretaries for all the General Conference divisions outside of America. These assistants are as follows:

S. L. Frost, for the Far East; H. U. Stevens, South America; J. F. Simon, Europe; S. A. Wellman, Southern Asia; and W. E. Straw, Africa. These appointments have already brought many blessings to the young people of these important fields, and give promise of an expanding work for the future.

Professor Simon, after a year of travel over the battle-scarred fields of Europe, writes:

"In the European Division our final records for the year show that during 1921 we have baptized new believers in forty-six language areas. How long must the young people of so many new languages wait before they are claimed by our Missionary Volunteer movement and guided into service?"

So the pleas come from many lands, and they must be answered. The greatest single factor in the advancement of this work is consecrated leadership. We need strong young men and women who will make the sacrifice necessary to become efficient Junior leaders. We need a well-trained body of Senior Society leaders. We need conference leaders of education, consecration, soul-winning ability, and adaptability to meet the needs of childhood and youth, and with a genius for organization and hard work.

Our advanced schools are doing much to train leaders in their leaders' bands and their active Missionary Volunteer societies. Not only in America but in China and India there are classes studying Missionary Volunteer methods. Every year is demonstrating more fully the value of special effort in behalf of the young people associated with this movement.

* * *

THE great scarcity of literature throughout many of the Balkan and middle European fields is illustrated by the fact that our Russian brethren in some of these sections are studying Sabbath school lessons which are three years old. Having no song books, many of our congregations sing psalms from the Bible, sometimes making up the tunes as they go.



First Building of the College at Stanborough Park, Watford, England

The British Union Conference

MALCOLM N. CAMPBELL, *President*

THE last four years have been years of growth and progress in the British Union Conference. At the beginning of the period the Great War was still raging, our coasts were hemmed in with submarines, and the air raider was dropping bombs on our cities. It was difficult to hold meetings in those days. Rigid restrictions were in force, which greatly hindered our evangelistic work, especially in the London area. All this is now changed; the nation's activities are flowing in the pathways of peace, and normal conditions are being gradually restored.

There is evidence on every hand, however, of a lowered tone of morals and home life; sin is taking a firmer hold on the lives of men and women. The strong, sturdy piety that used to characterize the people of the British Isles, is being honeycombed with unbelief and cynicism. The leading preachers of the land are becoming more and more pronounced in their expressions of doubt regarding the eternal verities. This is drawing the truly pious to seek for a people who stand uncompromisingly for the word of God. This is our opportunity to hold up the standard of the "commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus."

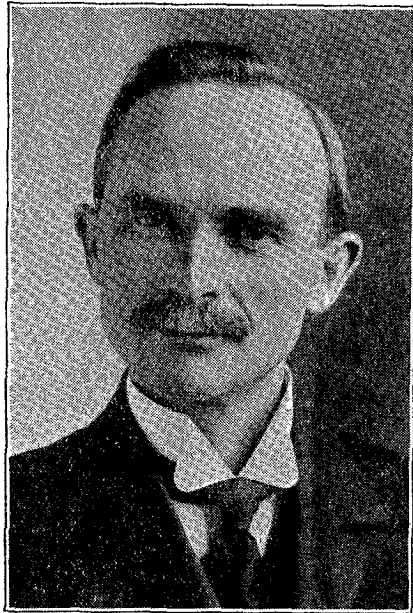
Wherever our preachers open meetings, they are reasonably sure of a large attendance. The advent message is now attracting the attention of the people, and encouraging fruitage follows our evangelistic efforts. Nearly 1,500 persons joined our churches during the last quadrennial period, by baptism and vote. This gain has been offset in part by the losses common to all fields.

Last year a strong effort was opened in the largest hall in Belfast, Ireland, and notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs in that land, fifty-five new members were added to the Belfast church. Large evangelistic efforts with generous fruitage, were held in Nottingham, Derby, Edinburgh, Worcester, and in two of the boroughs of London. A number of our younger evangelists are acquiring skill and efficiency in attracting and holding large audiences and bringing to the truth numbers ranging from fifty to one hundred in each place.

Publishing Work

The book work has prospered in Britain. We have here a large reading public of more than forty-five million people to be supplied with literature, and our

publishing house has had to run overtime to keep up the supply. Literature to the value of half a million dollars has been sold during the last four years.



M. N. CAMPBELL

Our missionary journal, *Present Truth*, has a circulation of 30,000, and *Good Health* has a sale nearly as large. We have recently installed a bindery in connection with our publishing house, in which most of our books are being bound for this field. Formerly it was cheaper for us to have our binding done in London, but it has become increas-

ingly difficult to secure acceptable work there, and now we are able to do our own binding better and at smaller cost.

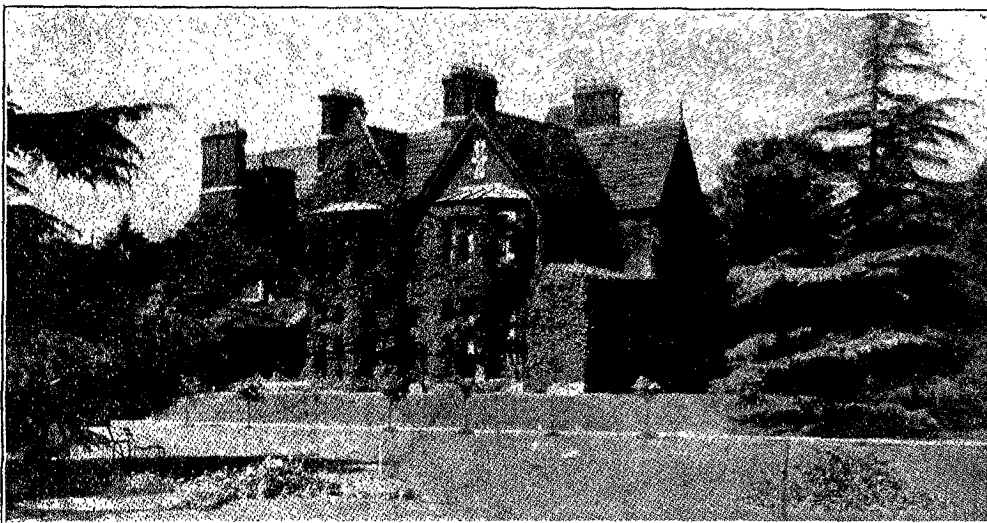
Sanitarium and College

The sanitarium at Watford, known as "The Stanboroughs," has recently been enlarged and its capacity doubled, still it is full to its limit, and under Dr. W. A. Ruble's supervision, is enjoying prosperity.

The Stanborough Park College has also been materially enlarged. A new wing has been added to the main college building, and through the purchase of an adjoining estate, a mansion of sufficient size to accommodate seventy young ladies was made available for college use. Prof. Glen Wakeham, who served as college principal for nearly ten years, returned to America to renew his citizenship, and Elder F. A. Spearing was called to that post. The college enrolment has gone over the 200 mark, though the attendance was not so large this year because of the general

hard times prevailing in the country.

In order to make the improvements on the sanitarium and college here referred to, the General Conference lent the British Union \$100,000, which is to be repaid in yearly instalments. Notwithstanding the fact that the year 1921 was financially a tragic year in Britain's history, a year in which some of the strongest and oldest firms went into bankruptcy, yet under the blessing of



Ladies' Dormitory, Stanborough Park, Watford, England

(Continued on page 29)

The Ministry of Health

LOUIS A. HANSEN, *Secretary Medical Department*

A GENERAL survey of our health work during the last four years reveals encouraging progress. Advancement has been made along our old lines of effort, and the new activities that have been entered upon have shown most gratifying results. The period is



L. A. HANSEN

especially marked by the extension of our work to embrace a larger portion of our constituency. While not neglecting our institutional interests, the Department is reaching out and coming into closer contact with the people in our churches and schools.

We have also endeavored to come into closer touch with

our medical interests outside the United States. With the more numerous institutions of this country and a work of longer establishment, and in some respects a stronger work, it is easy to think of the home field interests as the larger. We are trying to see more of the needs of the greater world field, and to make use of the facilities of this country to strengthen the work elsewhere.

Institutions in Fifteen Countries

We now have in all the world fifty-five sanitariums, treatment-rooms, hospitals, and dispensaries, representing an investment close to \$5,000,000. Institutional work is carried on in eighteen countries. More than 2,500 workers are employed, including 172 physicians and 1,080 nurses, besides other employees.

More than 100,000 patients are cared for annually in these institutions, affording an income of almost \$3,000,000. The charity work done, based on moderate rates, is about \$100,000 a year, rather more than less.

Fifty or more sanitariums and treatment-rooms under private ownership or control, represent further medical strength. Some of these are doing high-grade work that is a real help to our cause. They represent our health principles to the public, give strength to local church work, and are loyal to all the demands of our message. Should we add the figures of their work, as we once did, to our reports, it would swell the total sums considerably.

Our sanitariums have, on the whole, done unusually well during this quadrennial period. Most of them have found it necessary to make extensive improvements and additions in order to care for their increasing patronage. Some of our stronger sanitariums are aiding in extending medical work elsewhere.

The Washington Sanitarium is financing the work in Singapore, Straits Settlements, and is assisting in

the establishment and equipment of the Shanghai Sanitarium, China. It will also assist in establishing the medical and relief work in Europe to the extent of giving 25 per cent of its earnings for the last six months of 1922.

The St. Helena Sanitarium has recently helped in establishing the new Resthaven Sanitarium, near Victoria, British Columbia. Quite a sum is being put into extension work in the home conference and vicinity, in connection with tent work, schools of health, school health inspection, and home nursing classes.

The Skodsborg Sanitarium, Denmark, is throwing its efforts into outside work. Already workers have been sent to Rumania to connect with the treatment-rooms in Bukharest, under the support of the sanitarium. Help is being provided for Russia and other needy fields of Europe in liberal measure.

Training Schools

The work of our twenty-three training schools for nurses grows in importance. With the appointment of Miss Kathryn L. Jensen, R. N., as assistant secretary, to give special attention to it, several features of this large work are now being definitely systematized and developed. An important measure in this connection is the course in Denominational Health Work, covering instruction and training in lines of work especially suited to denominational needs. Nurses have entered into the spirit of this course, indicating the real desire of most of our nurses to engage in denominational work.

Our training schools report 2,333 nurses graduated since 1895. Of these, 496 are in the organized work; 713 have married, many of them to men who are workers in the cause; 640 are engaged in self-supporting work; and of the rest, 85, or less than 4 per cent, are known to have given up the truth,—a better showing, I am sure, than many have thought.

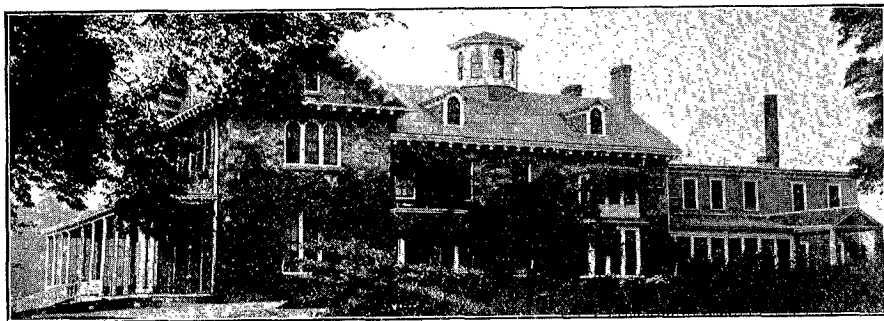
Health Inspection

Health inspection of church school children has been carried on in forty-two conferences. Out of 694 schools, 248 have been inspected, including, in some of the conferences, all the schools. The Educational Department, which is earnestly promoting this important feature, reports that in not a single case where a call has been made for a doctor or a nurse to do the inspecting, have they been unable to secure the help.

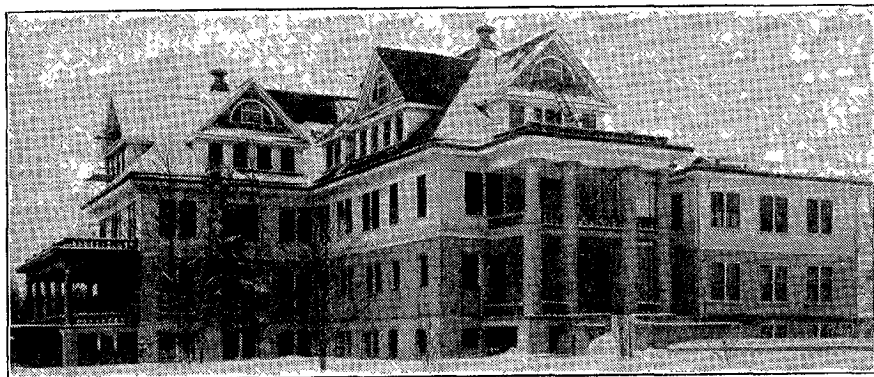
Out of thirty-six academies in this country, thirty have school nurses who give both theoretical and practical instruction in health. Thus, with health inspection and health teaching in the primary schools, and continued health instruction and health protection in the advanced schools, we are able to turn out an increased school product physically fit for service at home and abroad.

Home Nursing Course

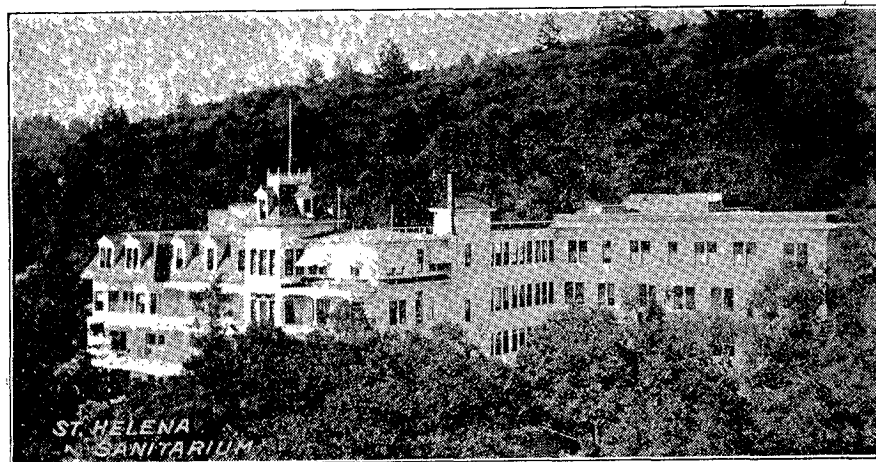
One of the best movements of the Department is the promotion of the course in Home Nursing. Classes have been held in all parts of the United States and in some other countries. Nearly 300 women in New York City have had instruction. More than 700 persons in the Columbia Union have taken the course. A class of seventy from the two churches in San Francisco are waiting for their closing exercises, and the church in Oakland is waiting for a class to begin there. A number of classes are being held in various places by local nurses, and many calls for others are



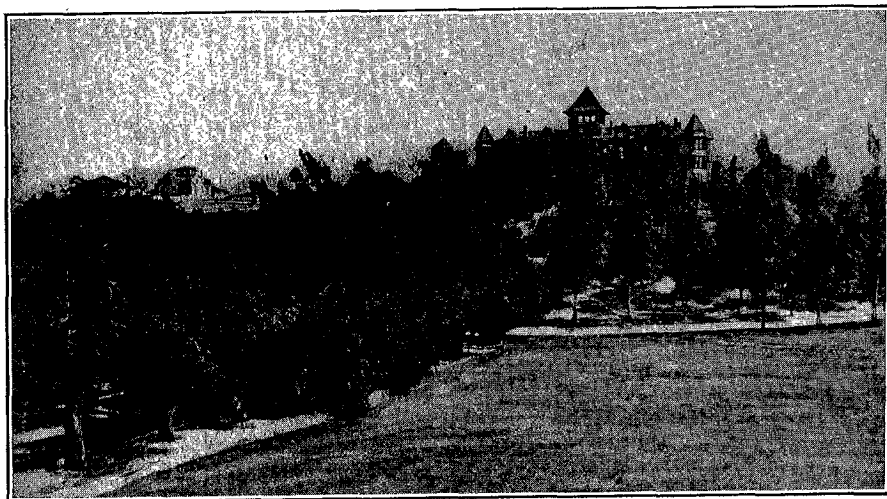
Annex, Melrose Sanitarium, Massachusetts



Washington Sanitarium, D. C.; Established 1907



St. Helena Sanitarium, California; Established 1878



Loma Linda Sanitarium, California; Established 1905

FOUR OF OUR LARGER SANITARIUMS IN THE UNITED STATES

After Battle Creek Sanitarium, the institution at St. Helena was the first founded by the denomination. Washington Sanitarium is the youngest of the major institutions devoted to medical work.

coming in. This brings a definite field to many graduate nurses who wish to do home missionary work.

Health Literature

There has been a moderate circulation of our health literature. The little book, "Epidemics," prepared by the Department, attained a sale of half a million copies or more, with translations into several languages. A series of inexpensive health leaflets is planned. Several new books are forthcoming from the publishers.

Life and Health, for which a share of responsibility in editing is carried by the Department, appears to be meeting the demand of our people for literature setting forth the denominational principles of Christian temperance, and at the same time appealing to the average reader as a popular health journal.

Our health journals of other countries report a fairly encouraging outlook. The *Medical Evangelist*, published at Loma Linda, has a circulation of three thousand. We are receiving requests for health literature and stereopticon slides for use in Spanish-speaking countries.

Loma Linda

The work of the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, Calif., grows rapidly and brings large possibilities to the school and big problems to those in charge. The group of buildings at Los Angeles presents a veritable beehive of activity. The demands on the White Memorial Hospital and Dispensary are a constant tax on the capacity of every department. The addition of buildings and facilities fails to keep pace with the rapidly growing line of patients. Last year, 19,993 hospital patients were admitted. The dispensary patients totaled 58,000 for the year. The average daily list of patients at the dispensary has grown from forty-three in 1915 to 184 in 1921.

South America

The history of our work among the Inca Indians of Peru is indicative of the possibilities of medical work as an evangelizing factor. Brother F. A. Stahl tells us that in the pioneer stages of his work in the Lake Titicaca region, 90 per cent of the conversions were the result of medical work. He finds it the same in his present field, among the savages of central Peru. As other lines of work are developed, such

as the educational, industrial, etc., the percentage is about half the conversions.

In the twelve years we have occupied this field, the Inca Union has been formed, with a membership of 3,000. There are twenty-three medical workers in the field, mostly married couples, of whom both the man and his wife are nurses. With the husband away much of the time, much medical work falls to the wife in the home. Many times the sick will come as early as four o'clock in the morning, and continue coming all day, so that the nurse-housewife gets very little time for rest or for housework. Nearly all kinds of diseases demand attention.

In Peru the government officials send for our nurses. The priests, when ill, call for them, treat them kindly, and become friendly to our work. Mining men, educational leaders, business men, and others speak well of our work, and marvel at what is accomplished among the people. They credit us with cleaning up the Indians, getting them to give up their coca and intoxicants, and making them honest and trustworthy. They would like more of our workers among them.

India

In India we have only two doctors,—Dr. H. C. Menkel, who is carrying medical and evangelistic burdens at Simla; and Dr. Olive Smith, who is doing more than double duty at Bangalore. This would mean, in America, a doctor at Pittsburgh and one in Denver. However, there would be a difference, because India has about three times the population of America, and the ignorance in regard to hygiene, sanitation, and health laws in general, is many times greater than here, with a proportionate degree of suffering. Besides our two doctors, we have a few nurses scattered here and there, to help make up the meager force in immense India.

At the Chuharkana Dispensary, Brother E. R. Reynolds and two helpers have treated 9,968 patients in the last four years, the number growing with each year. Through the receipts from those able to pay, the mission is enabled to do considerable free work, and at the same time almost pay its way. Besides the medical work, attention is given to preaching, teaching, and canvassing.

Sister F. H. Loasby operates a dispensary at Lalsgaon for the Marathas. J. B. Carter now has charge of the Kalyan Dispensary. The treatment-rooms at Mussoorie, in charge of W. K. Lake, continue a successful work. Hospital work is done at Karmatar, and we have dispensaries also at Hapur and Kamamaung.

Africa

Our sanitarium at Plumstead, South Africa, is taking on new life under its present superintendent, Dr. John D. Reith. Needed improvements have been made, additional equipment is being installed, the nurses' class is running strong, with a fine company of young people, and the institution is gaining a good standing with the medical authorities.

Some fifteen workers, able to give medical help, are in the African field, besides those at the sanitarium. Dr. A. H. Kretchmar, after securing his British degrees, is now at work in British Bechuanaland. The wives of a number of workers are nurses. Brother J. E. E. Borgeaud, in Nigeria on the West Coast, devotes a portion of his time to caring for the sick. A large African field awaits more medical missionaries. A doctor to enter Zambesi is one of the first calls for the near future.

China

In China our health work is doing a good share in the remarkable development of the various interests of the cause. A number of doctors and nurses are counted among the workers, and native help is being trained. Institutional work is under way. Strong support from influential people is coming to us as a result of our medical work.

The Shanghai Sanitarium has secured a site of about ten acres, seven miles from the city. Means are being raised from among wealthy Chinese for a new building and its equipment. This sanitarium is to form a strong center for the training of workers for other parts of the country.

At Yeng Cheng, Dr. D. E. Davenport began a dispensary in 1916. The work developed into a hospital, which was opened in 1920. Dr. Davenport is now in this country on furlough, and Dr. H. C. James is in charge.

A dispensary at Nanning awaits the coming of another head, since Dr. R. A. Falconer was compelled to come home. Brother and Sister Williams, graduate nurses, are in charge at present.

Far out on the Tibetan borders, at Tatsienlu, Dr. J. N. Andrews and his wife, who is a nurse, have established their dispensary work. They are carrying the full burden of a pioneer mission station, remote from any other center, and right on the frontier of one of the world's most difficult mission fields.

Chosen (Korea)

The work of Dr. Riley Russell in Chosen is another example of effective medical-evangelistic labor. Last year the doctor and his native helpers treated more than 17,000 patients in the dispensary hospital at Soonan. It is an institution without competition in a large area. It holds the confidence and patronage of officials, and reaches all classes, far and near.

Dr. Russell is called to many sections, and as a result a number of places are open for the establishment of branch dispensaries. He has recently been called back to this country on account of health conditions in his family. Another physician should immediately be sent out to take his place, and a little later another should join this one.

It is a matter of striking interest to note that while Dr. Russell has been busy with the details of visiting the sick, diagnosing their ailments, treating them, doing surgery and all the other duties that go to make a busy mission doctor's life, he has been an effective minister to the soul. His record shows 532 persons baptized.

Australia

Australia early caught the vision of the ideal in medical evangelism, and has ever maintained a well-balanced work. Today it presents a picture that is particularly attractive because it is so like the true plan given us. That strong field, with its many outlying island mission posts, seems permeated with the health and strength of a vigorous and comprehensive medical missionary policy. It has its sanitariums, its training school for nurses, its treatment-rooms, health food factories and stores, its vegetarian cafés, and its long list of loyal health workers.

The Australian policy has been successful in placing almost every graduate nurse in conference work. The union conference list of workers contains the names of thirty-five persons who are engaged in health work or have had a training for it. There are thirty-one more in the local conferences. Every island mis-

(Continued on page 29)

The Bureau of Home Missions

PETER E. BRODERSEN, *Secretary*

As early as 1855 Elders A. C. and D. T. Bourdeau embraced the truth, and immediately began to proclaim the message to the French in Canada and the United States. In 1863 Elder J. G. Matteson embraced the message, and very soon began to publish and preach it to the Scandinavians. About that same time the work began among the Germans. God raised up men in those early days who felt a special burden to carry the message to those of their own nationality.

However, the work was not organized into a special department until 1905. Of this new department, Elder O. A. Olsen said in his report to the General Conference in 1913:

"Elder G. A. Irwin was appointed its first secretary, and in connection with his many other duties, did much to get the department organized and the work started. Four divisions were formed, with a superintendent in charge of each."

Elder O. A. Olsen succeeded Elder G. A. Irwin as secretary of the department in 1909, and served in that office until death removed him Jan. 29, 1915. He was followed by Brother Steen Rasmussen, who superintended the work until 1918, when Elder L. H. Christian was elected to take the work. It is truly interesting to note how the work has grown under the able leadership of these men and their associates,—men who have not felt it a hardship to love the foreigner and to find pleasure in working for him.

By Way of Comparison

It will be of interest to note how the work of the department has grown. In the report of Elder Irwin, given at the General Conference in 1909, the German membership was given as 3,318; today the membership is 5,416, a very conservative figure. The Danish-Norwegian membership was then 2,050; today it stands at over 3,000. The Swedish brethren reported a membership of 1,500; today they report 3,051 members. It is but just to say that many of the individuals won to the truth by the workers in these departments have later joined English churches. But the most apparent growth is manifested in the work for those of other nationalities. According to Elder Irwin's report at that time, there were two Italian ministers engaged in the work in North America, one Bohemian-Slovak worker, one Hungarian, one Chinese, and one Dutch. Today the Bureau is an organization of seven different language departments: Danish-Norwegian, French, German, Jewish, Spanish, Swedish, and Miscellaneous Languages (Eastern and Western divisions).

Two hundred twenty-eight ministers and Bible workers are regularly engaged in aggressive evangelistic work among these various nationalities.

A Rapidly Growing Work

During the quadrennial period which ended Dec. 31, 1921, the workers in the bureau brought 4,457 new members into the truth. Seventy-five new churches were organized. Fifteen church buildings were either built or purchased during 1921. During this period our workers reported 19,384 subscriptions received, 118,605 papers sold, and 29,953 books sold. We have at present 364 churches and companies, with a membership of 14,157.

Educational Work of the Bureau

Our seminaries have made a healthy growth. They have added materially to their present worth in build-

ings and equipment. The enrolments this year are as follows: Clinton, 150; Hutchinson, 180; Broadview, 200. Sixty-three of the latter's enrolment are miscellaneous language students. The enrolment of Clinton and Hutchinson is not so large this year as it has been in former years.

This is very likely due to the financial depression that has been especially felt in the agricultural sections of the country. We wish these seminaries were entirely out of debt. Clinton is free; Hutchinson carries approximately \$5,000, and Broadview, \$25,000, both due to recent en-

largements. However, definite plans are laid whereby these amounts can soon be taken care of. These seminaries are manned by strong faculties and rank high in scholastic lines, but as leaders in this foreign work, we are especially anxious that these foreign schools and departments may rank among the foremost in our denomination as strong spiritual centers.

Besides these seminaries, we are carrying on educational work in several departments in other schools. In Broadview, we have a miscellaneous language department with an enrolment of sixty-three. We have a Russian department in Battleford Academy, and one in Sheyenne River Academy. We also have a French department in the Oshawa Missionary College, and a Latin-American or Mexican department in the Phoenix Academy, with an enrolment of thirty. The total enrolment in these various seminaries and departments approximates 650. Besides these, there are German departments in various academies.

We are beginning to see in our miscellaneous-language work the results of the training in these centers. We already have several workers with fourteen and sixteen grades of school work. The General Conference has helped us to finance this educational training, and we are very certain that this money has been wisely expended. It would be fatal to the success of our cause to send out a large number of laborers in languages strange to most of us, without their having been thoroughly drilled in our message and otherwise having become well equipped to carry on the work. Consecrated, properly educated workers will build up strong, loyal churches.

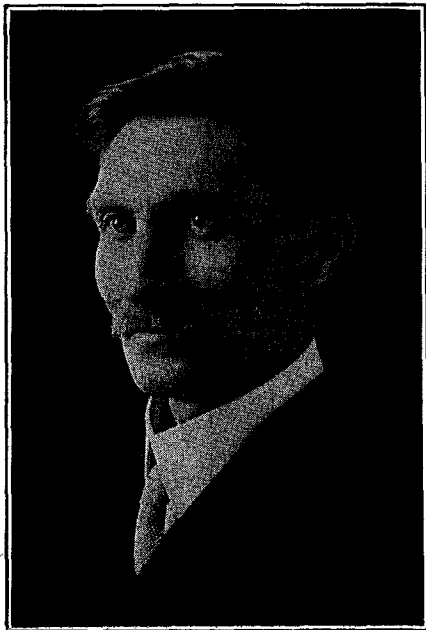
Publishing Work

We are now publishing in thirty languages in the United States and Canada, aside from the English. The Canadian Watchman Press publishes in the French language, the Pacific Press publishes and im-



P. E. BRODERSEN

ports in the Spanish, and the Brookfield branch publishes literature in twenty-seven languages. Our Icelandic literature is printed in Canada. The Harvest Ingathering magazine was published and used in fifteen languages in 1921. The total number of copies printed in Brookfield was 296,000. We wish very



N. P. NEILSEN

much we might get accurate reports of the work done with these foreign Harvest Ingathering magazines, but hitherto we have not been successful in this. We shall truly appreciate it if our home missionary secretaries will help us to secure these figures in the future.

Our Bureau of Home Missions workers reported 19,300 copies of the

Harvest Ingathering magazine used, and total receipts of \$21,357.48 during 1921. This gives an average of \$93.67 received by each worker, and an average of \$1.10 for each paper distributed. This does not include any report for Harvest Ingathering work done by the Jewish department, and not all our other workers have reported their Harvest Ingathering work.

Brookfield Publishing House

The following information from Brother S. N. Curtiss, manager of the Brookfield publishing house, will be of interest:

"At the Fall Council of the General Conference in 1916, it was recommended that as rapidly as possible tracts, uniform with certain standard ones in English, should be printed in sixteen languages. The total number of tracts in all languages was eighty-two, aggregating 1,100 pages. It was also recommended that quarterly magazines in seven languages be published, 'as soon as the constituency will warrant.'

"We find that sixty-four of the recommended tracts have already been printed in thirteen languages, and that in addition to these we have printed twenty-six other tracts in these same languages. We have also added five other languages in which thirty-eight tracts have been printed."

The book, "The World's Hope," has now been published in eleven languages, and 100,000 copies have been sold. Leaves of Autumn have been translated and printed in five languages. Translations are being made in four other languages,—Hungarian, Slovakian, Ukrainian, and Greek. Since May, 1919, more than \$32,000 has been expended in the initial cost of literature produced.

Institutes and the Training of Workers

Our needs are many, but we believe our requests are reasonable.

It is very essential to the progress of our work that workers' conventions be held at reasonable intervals for mutual planning and counsel. Such a convention was held this last February in Chicago. Eleven languages were represented, excluding the English, German, Swedish, and Danish-Norwegian. We had an excellent meeting. All left with a new vision of our work and with strong faith and courage.

One item will suffice to indicate what the meeting will result in: Last year the total sales of foreign-language magazines of the Brookfield house were less than 37,000 copies. In one meeting of our institute the workers gave orders for more than 50,000 magazines for the year 1922.

When a similar institute was held in 1919, the French Department was represented by one lone worker; today our French Department has ten workers. We are asking the privilege of holding a convention for the French workers and another for the Spanish next fall or winter. This can be arranged for without incurring a very large expense.

We wish very much that an hour might be given at every camp-meeting this coming summer in which to present the need of working for our foreign-language-speaking neighbors.

We shall truly appreciate brotherly assistance in training workers to labor among these various nationalities. Help can be rendered by encouraging young people of foreign birth or extraction to attend their own language school, be it seminary or department.

Home Missions Day

The first Sabbath in August is Home Missionary Day, a day set aside in the interest of home-foreign work. Kindly give us the same help and support as you would were it *Signs* Day, or *Liberty* Day, or some other special day.

As laborers in this foreign-language work, we desire to be true to our God and loyal to this message. We believe the work of this message will soon culminate in a glorious triumph, and we wish to have our sheaves all ready for the garner when Jesus comes. Pray for us.

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Danish-Norwegian Department of the Bureau of Home Missions

NELS P. NEILSEN, *Superintendent*

AMONG the many nationalities that have come to our shores, are those sturdy sons and daughters of the Northland, the Danes and Norwegians. According to our government statistics, in 1910 there were in this country 585,526 persons born in Norway and Denmark, while those either of foreign birth or of foreign or mixed parentage from these two countries, numbered 1,456,327. In 1920 the number of foreign born from these two countries was 552,650.

We find that the Danes and Norwegians were among the first foreigners to accept the message. In the spring of 1855 Elder O. A. Olsen's father and mother, also his uncle and aunt, began to keep the Sabbath at Oakland, Wis. Others united with them later. They prayed earnestly that the Lord would raise up some one who could preach the message in their own tongue. Their prayers were heard, and in 1863 Elder J. G. Matteson, a Danish Baptist minister, accepted the truth near Poy Sippi, Wis., and became the pioneer worker among the Danes and Norwegians. We had no literature in the Danish-Norwegian language at that time, but it was not long before Brother Matteson began to publish some small tracts and pamphlets, setting the type with his own hands. The first periodical, *Advent Tidende*, was published in January, 1872.

From a Small Beginning

From this small beginning the work has steadily grown, until today there are about 3,000 Danish-Norwegian Sabbath keepers in this country, and probably another 3,000 or more of Danish-Norwegian parentage

who can speak the language to a greater or less extent.

Since the time of the last General Conference, we have had as laborers in the department an average of twelve ordained ministers, eight licentiates, and nine Bible workers. These laborers report eleven new churches organized, 560 converts baptized, and 665 members added to the churches. This number does not include many who have been baptized at our camp-meetings, nor some who have been baptized by English ministers in our Scandinavian churches.

The educational work is progressing very satisfactorily at the Hutchinson Seminary, where we have an earnest class of students enrolled. We have faithful teachers there who are loyal to the message, and a good spirit prevails at the school. Our enrolment this year is about 188. The largest enrolment in the history of the school was 201, in the year 1919-20. Many of our students have gone into the work, a number of them into foreign fields. Last year eight of our students were sent across the waters to enter the work in other lands.

Extension to Other Lands

From this country the message spread to the Scandinavian lands, where a strong, well-organized work has been built up. Many of the leaders of the work in Norway and Denmark have been sent from this country. Since the last General Conference session a number of strong workers have gone from this country to Denmark and Norway, while others have gone to the dark heathen fields. We are glad that we can thus share with them in the work across the waters. This shows how these words of Sister White are being fulfilled:

"Great benefits would come to the cause of God in the regions beyond, if faithful effort were put forth in behalf of the foreigners in the cities of our homeland. Among these men and women are some who, upon accepting the truth, could soon be fitted to labor for their own people in this country and in other countries." — *Review and Herald*, July 25, 1918.

Literature

In this country we are at present publishing two periodicals (besides the school paper published at the Hutchinson Seminary), eighteen different books, and twenty-nine different pamphlets and tracts in the Danish-Norwegian language. This literature is doing much to disseminate the truth. Brother H. P. Hansen, our harbor missionary, stationed in New York City, is doing an extensive work in distributing thousands of our periodicals and tracts to people leaving this port for other lands. He has been granted a government pass, and can thus go in and out at pleasure on the docks and ships. Eternity alone will reveal the fruit of this seed sowing.

We would appeal to our English-speaking brethren, and especially to our home missionary secretaries in the different conferences in this country, that they remember the strangers within our gates and bring the truth to them through our message-filled literature. We must have the assistance of our English-speaking people, if we are to reach all these foreigners among us.

* * *

German Department of the Bureau of Home Missions

JULIUS T. BOETTCHER, *Superintendent*

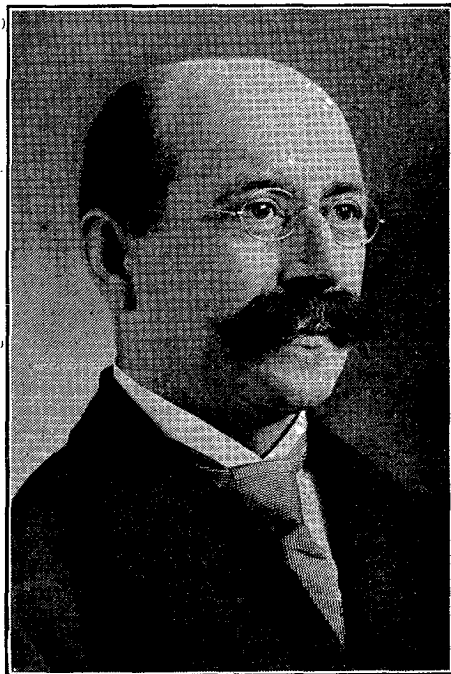
DURING the past quadrennial term of the General Conference, we have worked in the large cities of the East and West more than in the rural districts. This plan has proved very successful. We now have church buildings in many of the large cities where there is

a German population. A commodious church has been dedicated in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a membership of more than three hundred. We have other church buildings in Jersey City, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Portland, Oreg., and two in Chicago. The membership and offerings have increased where we have these church buildings. They have proved a great asset to the cause of God.

Rural Churches

Our brethren who live in the country have also built either new or larger churches, because the old ones were found to be too small. In connection with some of

these, they have church schools. In the near future we shall have a dedication of a large church in Wilcox, Wash. The Lodi, Calif., church was dedicated just before last General Conference. They have a membership of about two hundred. Shafter, Calif., also has a new church building. The work is advancing in all these places.



J. T. BOETTCHER

Workers

We have had as many as seventy-seven workers out in the field, who have labored from Maine to California, and from the cold regions of Canada to northern Texas. Our baptisms have amounted annually to between four and five hundred. The workers in general are of good courage, and are dedicated to the finishing of the message in this generation.

Churches

As nearly as we can get the statistics, we had on Dec. 31, 1921, 139 churches in North America, with a membership of 5,416. They report during the last four years 1,224 members received by baptism. Their contributions last year were:

Tithe	\$150,506.93
Sabbath school offerings	55,551.00
Harvest Ingathering	26,690.82
Total offerings to missions	123,891.77

Some of the churches have averaged from \$44 to \$91 a year per member. We are indeed thankful that the German people are assisting financially in the great cause we so much love. Not that we have done all we could, for there is always room to do more; but at least we have shown a willingness, and in spite of hard times our tithe for 1921 was more by \$23,000 than in 1918. Our church elders have been instructed in institutes to be proper leaders in God's cause.

Our Educational Work

The present year will conclude the twelfth year of the Clinton Theological Seminary's existence. We are employing nineteen teachers, all told. Our enrolment has not been so large this year, but we have had more

than 225 in previous years. Since the seminary has been in operation we have sent out seventy-four workers from the graduating classes. They are scattered practically all over North America, some have gone to South America, others to Korea and Japan, and still others have returned to Germany and Switzerland. The school is doing excellent work.

In 1919 we built a creditable normal building which cost us nearly \$10,000. In 1920 we bought a piece of property across the street from the seminary, which



B. P. HOFFMAN

has been converted into a music hall. We paid \$5,200 for it. In 1918 we had a debt on the institution amounting to about \$14,000. This has all been paid off, and some improvements have been added. The school is entirely out of debt. We are thankful to our heavenly Father for this, and are confident that there are good prospects in

store for the school. This year a band of fifty-five colporteurs have gone out into the field with the printed page. Some have chosen as their field the large cities in the East, selling magazines and books.

Prof. J. H. Schilling has the confidence of the students, and we are optimistic enough to believe the school will have 225 students by another year if all goes well. A good many church school and academic teachers have gone from this place, and are doing excellent work.

Publishing Work

We are publishing thirty-two books and pamphlets, and twenty-three different tracts, also the German Sabbath school quarterlies and the Leaves of Autumn. We are issuing a weekly paper called the *Arbeiter*, and another weekly missionary paper called the *Christlicher Hausfreund*. The *Hausfreund* has nearly 10,000 annual subscribers. We put out an edition of 55,000 copies of the Harvest Ingathering paper, which netted us \$26,000. German literature workers have no trouble in finding readers. The best commendations of our literature have come from Europe, and some from our patrons not of our faith in this country.

The Outlook

The outlook of the department is very encouraging. We have young people scattered in a number of conferences, who use both the German and English languages. In the various conferences there are seven departmental secretaries who are Germans, and they are doing excellent work. This is a benefit to those conferences that have a large Germany constituency.

Our Need

What we need at the present time is the good will of the various conferences to open their doors to our young people who have been graduated from our seminary and from the colleges. They are asking con-

stantly for a place, and it is our earnest desire that the conferences may co-operate with the department, taking on as many workers as they can consistently afford. We also need more literature.

Our courage is good, and we hope and pray that the truth may soon find every honest soul in North America who speaks the German language.

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Miscellaneous Language Department of the Bureau of Home Missions

WESTERN DIVISION

BENJAMIN P. HOFFMAN, *Superintendent*

THOUGH the larger percentage of the immigration from European countries remain in the large industrial centers of the Eastern States, no insignificant part of the population west of the Mississippi River is made up of those of foreign nationality. Of the 30,000,000 people living in this territory, there are more than 1,000,000 foreign born of the nationalities represented in the Miscellaneous Language Department, which does not include the German, Swedish, Danish-Norwegian, French, and Spanish-speaking peoples. Besides the foreign born there are many young people of foreign parentage to whom the mother tongue is still the most natural avenue of approach, especially in a spiritual way. We have really a great foreign mission field within the boundaries of our home missionary territory, and giving the message to the foreigner is no small part of the great task that remains to our home conferences.

Russian Work

The greatest number of one single nationality of the miscellaneous foreigners in the Western region is that of the 194,895 Russians. They are found in all the States west of the Mississippi, but the majority of them are in the agricultural districts of the Middle West, the Dakotas, California, and Washington. There are also large settlements of them in the western provinces of Canada.

Very encouraging progress has been made in our Russian work, notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers for them. Already we have twenty-two Russian churches in the western part of the United States and Canada, with a membership of about five hundred. Urgent calls come for workers to press into recent providential openings. That our Russian constituency are awake to the situation, is evidenced by the number of young people they have in training. Last year 125 were enrolled in the Russian departments of the three schools carrying such work at Battleford, Saskatchewan; Sheyenne River, N. Dak.; and Brookfield, Ill. We hope to see a number of these out in successful soul-winning work soon.

Closely related to the Russians are the Ukrainians, or Little Russians, of whom there are 45,000 in Manitoba. Brother Zachary has done very faithful colporteur work among them, and though he has worked under hardship and met with much opposition from the priests, thirteen of his countrymen have been baptized and seven others are keeping the Sabbath.

Italians and Rumanians

The Italian race is represented by 193,759, almost half of whom are in the State of California. Other States that claim a large Italian population are Louisiana, Missouri, Colorado, and Minnesota, while smaller groups of them are found in all the Western States. We have a growing Italian work in San

Francisco; some believers as a result of a former effort in Reno, Nev.; and a well-established Italian church in Denver, Colo.

There are many Rumanians in Canada (the exact figures are not available), and our Rumanian brethren early began a work among them that has grown until there are now two Rumanian churches and two companies in Saskatchewan, with a membership of about seventy. Brother T. Diminyatz reports three families who have recently accepted the truth, and ten or twelve candidates ready for baptism. Our Rumanian brethren in Omaha, Nebr., have recently erected their own church building; and Elder T. M. Krainean is beginning a new effort among the same people in the Minnesota Conference.

Greeks and Sundry Peoples

Our only worker among 35,000 Greeks is a lady Bible worker in St. Louis, Mo., but two young brethren are now in training as recruits for this work. Sister Sophia Boosemburg has much opposition to meet from the Orthodox church, and is handicapped by lack of literature. She has even had difficulty in procuring Bibles in the proper dialect since the outbreak of the World War, but a good interest has been awakened not only among the Greeks, but also among the Italians and Syrians of that city.

Of the other foreign-born inhabitants for whom so far very little has been done, there are 17,197 Austrians, 75,699 Czechoslovaks, 59,844 Finns, 59,324 Poles, 37,057 Jugo-Slavs, 32,413 Dutch, 24,517 Portuguese, 22,341 Hungarians. Good message-filled literature is available in all these languages, and it is sincerely hoped that many of our American brethren will sense a real burden for these neglected peoples and make free use of this literature in sowing seed that will result in a rich harvest. Many young men and women of these nationalities need to be encouraged to attend our schools and become prepared for this special phase of God's great work.

Asiatics

A problem of special import and one largely peculiar to the Pacific Coast States, is confronted in the comparatively recent Oriental immigration. The United States census for 1920 shows the presence of 111,010 Japanese, 61,639 Chinese, and other Asiatics numbering together over nine thousand. Though they differ so widely from the other immigrant classes in language, customs, and religion, missions conducted for them have met with success.

We have had very little regular, organized work for these races up to the present time, but personal efforts put forth from time to time have resulted in the conversion of a number among these peoples. At present there are eighteen Japanese Sabbath keepers in California. Quite thorough work has been done with the Japanese and Chinese literature in California and in some of the cities of the northwest. Last year our Japanese brethren in California sold more than \$6,000 worth of Japanese books, and took 1,500 subscriptions for the Japanese *Signs of the Times*. Seven new Sabbath keepers were reported for last year. Arrangements have now been made for following up these efforts with Bible work and evangelistic campaigns.

Varied motives have brought these peoples to our shores. Though temporal benefit has accrued to many from their sojourn here, the true meaning of their coming must be sought in the purpose of God for this generation.

Swedish Department of the Bureau of Home Missions

AUGUST ANDERSON, *Superintendent*

It was for the purpose of promoting the work among the people of Northern Europe who had come over to America, that the Swedish Department was organized a few years ago, and this is still the sole object of its existence. We are glad to say that at least a good beginning has been made.

Laborers in the Department

There were laboring in this department at the close of the quadrennial period, which is a fair average of the working force throughout the entire time, sixteen ordained ministers, four licensed ministers, and eleven licensed Bible workers, also a number of canvassers. Two



A. ANDERSON

of the ordained ministers are connected with the faculty of the Broadview Seminary, and one licentiate is the editor of our Swedish church and missionary periodical. These workers baptized and added to our churches during the four years 659 new believers. The net gain in membership, however, was only about 351, making the present membership approximately 3,051. Six new churches have been organized since the last session of the Conference.

The department has suffered a great loss in the death of one of our strongest workers, Elder S. F. Svensson. We also miss the five workers and their families who were called from this department to Europe, but we are happy to be able to furnish laborers to other fields, although it makes quite an inroad into our small working force. This is especially true when we consider the fact that all these left during the last year. It should inspire with a fervent zeal and a deeper consecration those of us who are left that we may be of greater usefulness in advancing this glorious message.

Financial

Notwithstanding the financial depression in the whole world during the last year, I am glad to report that the tithe from our Swedish brethren has gradually increased until last year it reached the amount of \$110,293.65, or \$36.15 per member. This would indicate that the work in our department is more than self-supporting, the pay roll of all our Swedish laborers in the field being only \$28,373.28 for the same year, leaving a surplus of \$81,920.37 to be used for other departments and for appropriations for the general work.

Our foreign mission offering was not quite so good the last year of the four-year period as the one preceding it. This is probably due to the fact that many of our brethren were out of employment a large por-

(Continued on page 28)

Northwest India Union Mission

I. F. BLUE, *Superintendent*

NORTHWEST INDIA has a population of 150,000,000. Much of the territory is desert and sparsely populated, but large river basins swarm with millions of people who cultivate the soil of the world's most fertile fields and inhabit India's most thriving cities.

Nearly half of India's people live in this union mission. We have really only started the work in this great field, and I need hardly tell you that wide stretches are still untouched, except perhaps by the canvasser in the most casual way.



I. F. BLUE

At present this union is divided into three local missions,—the Punjab Mission, the United Provinces Mission, and the Bombay Mission. These three missions are comparatively well manned, and are all doing good work.

Our work started in this part of the field more than twenty years ago.

The first work was done in English, and we have churches today that began in those days. Very little was done, however, for the great masses of India in their own vernacular. It seemed hard to take men from what appeared to be really necessary and urgent work, and ask them to study the language for a year and more. But it seemed that only in this way would it ever be possible to prepare for the attack on India's superstition and idolatry. It is only by a knowledge of the vernacular that one can come to understand the methods and modes of thought of the people. The sacrifice to the work at that time seemed great, but it was the way to begin.

In our part of the field at that time many doors were opening, but there were few who could use the language sufficiently to be of any great service. Elder and Mrs. L. J. Burgess were about the only ones directly engaged in the vernacular work. Elder G. F. Enoch had made a start in the districts near Kalyan, but just then had to leave the field.

About this time a favorable opening had been found in the Punjab. An India inquirer met one of our missionaries on the train, and after a time a good work developed under the care of Elder F. H. Loasby and Dr. V. L. Mann. Since then the work has grown and is one of the most promising in our field. Our baptized membership in the Punjab Mission is only about 300, but our regular adherents run into several times that number.

Starting Schools

Our schools have proved a useful factor in advancing our work. When children remain with us until they are along in their teens, we can be almost certain they will take their stand for God. Already we have

had encouraging results from our boarding schools.

We found it difficult to start our educational work. We needed trained workers, but how to train them without Adventist teachers was a problem. We stripped the field of all our Indian workers who could teach, and then hired outside teachers—in some cases Hindus and Mohammedans. By careful oversight we trained some workers, and some of our teachers were converted; so at last we have a good force of our own teachers, and are able to carry on our work according to our own plans and ideas. Four years ago we had hardly 100 students in our two schools. One of these schools was conducted as an evangelizing agency for Hindus, so we really had less than half that number of our own children enrolled. Now we have 500 in our nineteen schools. These schools, with the exception of the one in Garhwal, are conducted for the children of our believers or of inquirers. Our village preachers are in most cases teachers, and where possible conduct small schools. During the day they teach the small children while the parents go about their daily duties, and in the evening preach to the people.

In the districts about Hapur, M. M. Mattison has a developing work. The church membership has grown in the last three years to fifty, and the prospects for a larger growth are very encouraging. In the Bombay Mission encouraging results are beginning to appear. Our force of European and Indian workers is far too small to cope with the situation. Most of our effort has been put into training workers for the field and scattering literature, but now, with several missionaries knowing the language, we look for larger results.

The dream of opening up definite work in the Gujurati is now fulfilled. Brother R. A. Smithwick has settled in Surat, and while studying the language, is helping the little company of believers there who have been holding on faithfully for years.

In the Villages

The work in the villages and smaller places is the most fruitful. The lower castes are more susceptible to Christianity. With the new awakening of the people in India and the desire for freedom, there is coming in a spirit of inquiry that bids fair to help Christianity. People in their search for freedom have learned they are really free to think and believe as they like. They find that the caste superstitions which have held them down for centuries, are nothing, and that they have rights of their own. The authority of the Brahman lords is waning, and the dictates of the hoary religions of India do not mean what they once did. As in Christ's day, it is the common people who hear the gospel gladly. Most of them are poor and unlearned; but when they know Christ, they are just as true as they can be. They really grasp the principles of the message, too. It takes much patient teaching, but they hear and remember. When they see that the work is truly from the heart, and that those who teach it live and believe it, they readily consent to be taught. We have some work in the cities, but most of the effort is in the "jungle," as we call it, a term meaning any place but in the larger cities and villages.

A fruitful effort is that in behalf of the English in our large cities. Aside from the work carried on by Dr. Menkel in Simla, we have work in only the city of

Bombay, under Elder R. A. Hubley. This year we are planning to open up work in Lahore, and in some of the other cities also. We find our English churches a source of strength, and the offerings they give account for the larger share of the funds raised in the field. Strong young men are needed for the cities, and we hope some young men will consider this field of effort and volunteer for the service. We have scattered believers in some of the smaller cities, and we are convinced that a little effort in some of these cities would yield good results.

Our work in this union has shown remarkable growth. In the last four years our membership has increased very rapidly. We have every reason to

be thankful to God for His mercies. The church membership at the end of 1917 was 164. In 1921 it was 592. Our Sabbath school membership is over 900. The number of workers, both foreign and Indian, has increased very greatly. Our Indian believers are faithful and willing to sacrifice all to the cause they love. The story of their sacrifices would be a long one. As I see the poor people bring from their frugal fare rice and wheat to give to the Lord in Sabbath school, I am convinced of their faithfulness.

We praise God for His mercies, and face the future of our work in India with courage and confidence, knowing that God has set His hand to finish the work.

Four Years of Progress in the Cuban Mission

S. E. KELLMAN, *Superintendent*

IN spite of difficulties in this field, the message moves on. Each year sees progress in every department. It is interesting to compare the previous quadrennial period with the present:

	Baptisms	Tithe	S. S. Offerings	Off. to Mem- bers	Missions
1917 quadrennial period	95	\$9583.87	\$2673.95	\$454.21	173
1922 quadrennial period	143	\$2431.57	\$10718.17	\$190.78	319
Increase	48	\$22847.70	\$8044.22	\$2736.57	146

These figures need no comment, as they tell their own story. We should, however, make one observation on the membership, and that is, owing to the dense ignorance of the people in spiritual matters,—Protestant religious literature being practically unavailable and unknown,—we cannot baptize so freely as in Protestant lands. Candidates must be carefully nurtured, built up, and instructed during a sufficiently long period. There are actually 541 members in attendance at our Sabbath schools throughout the island.

In the matter of church buildings, the period under review marks a notable change from past records. The day has at last dawned when we can rejoice in the possession of our own buildings. Four years ago we had none; today we have completed one brick structure in Santiago, the city of second importance in the island, and a frame structure in a smaller town in another province. Plans are also completed and lots purchased for two more buildings which we hope to complete this year, one to be of brick and the other probably of lumber. Our people in the great city of Havana, the largest city in the West Indies, with about half a million inhabitants, have no suitable meeting place and are very desirous of something representative of our message.

For many years we have sensed the need of a training school for the development of a native ministry. Foreign workers do not remain long in this tropical field, and many never sufficiently master the Spanish language to speak acceptably to native audiences. The evangelization of these fields must be done in large measure by the natives themselves. We are therefore quite pleased to report the purchase of a sixty-acre tract of land and the beginning of the erection of a small preparatory school for Cuba. We need a man and his wife to assume the direction of this school, so that Brother C. J. Foster, who is in charge of the building work, can devote his time to the supervision of the farm and other industries connected with the school.

Cuba has passed through two years of serious financial depression. The collapse of the sugar market,

the increased acreage planted, and the large stocks of sugar on hand, have nearly brought ruin to the island and its government. In spite of such unfavorable economic conditions, our publishing work has shown remarkable progress. This quadrennial period witnessed orders taken amounting in value to \$135,202.21, while the actual deliveries totaled \$109,971.85. The past year, when business reached its lowest ebb, the sales amounted to \$34,653, which shows that the Lord was directing the work. This average of about 25,000 large and small books distributed each year in the island field, means a great deal in the preparation of the people for the coming of the living preacher later. One incident after another might be recounted of the



Our First Church Building in Cuba

wonderful work our literature is doing in these "hard" fields. We should hardly know how to carry on our work without the printed page.

The work is moving slowly, but it is moving onward. There is power in this living message. The workers are all of good courage, and loyal to the message and to the organization. As our numbers increase, and as we are enabled to secure the facilities we need, the movement will gather momentum; and when the end shall come, we hope to see many, many souls gathered from this island to praise our God in eternity.

* * *

ONE of our sisters in Czecho-Slovakia sold 2,000 kroner's worth of our missionary paper on one of the railway station platforms in one day. This means that 1,000 papers were distributed, with scarcely any effort at selling. The sister was kept busy just taking in the money.

Mexico and Central America

RUFUS W. PARMELE, *Superintendent*

At the last session of the General Conference the scattered Latin fields lying south of the United States, including Venezuela and Colombia, were organized into a union conference, but being so widely scattered, embracing so large a territory, and possessing such poor transportation, especially during the war, it was found to be impracticable to administer the field properly as a union conference. The union organization was abandoned, and the field was divided into three parts: The East Caribbean Missions, the West Caribbean Conference, and the Mexican and Central American group. After resigning as president of the union conference organization, I was out of the Latin work for a little over a year, returning to it again August 1, 1920, as general superintendent of the Mexican and Central American group.

Owing to the unsettled conditions in Mexico for the last ten years, it has not been possible to carry on an aggressive campaign there. In fact, nearly all the American workers had been forced to leave the field, but at my first visit to Mexico, I found Elder and Mrs. G. W. Caviness again at their post, with a good corps of workers, and plans had been laid for pushing the work. Though conditions there are still somewhat uncertain, no outbreak has occurred, and our work proceeds undisturbed.

On account of advancing age and ill health, Elder Caviness was obliged to lay down the responsibilities that he has so faithfully borne for so many years as superintendent of our work in Mexico, and Elder J. Ernest Bond was called to these responsibilities in the fall of 1920. He is pushing the work vigorously, and success is crowning the efforts of the faithful corps of workers now employed in that field.

Fruits of the Colporteur Work

During the year 1921 our truth-filled literature was sold in Mexico to the amount of about \$50,000 (gold). For about twenty years the *Señales* has been published especially for use in Mexico, and colporteurs have sold thousands of copies. This literature work is now bearing fruit, and companies of believers are springing up almost without the aid of a minister. In one place a family, having read the *Señales*, fitted up a room for meetings in their home, and invited the Adventists to preach the truth to them. We had no representatives in the place, and so our workers in Mexico City made occasional visits to them. It required but little effort to establish them in the truth, and I had the privilege of organizing a Sabbath school of thirty members.

In another place two native churches sent a request to our office for a minister to present our views. After repeated requests a native minister was sent, and shortly afterward they sent a petition asking that they be regarded as a part of our body, announcing their intention to obey the truth they had heard. They wished to come over to us in a body, and bring their church building with them.

The Central American republics, too, have made advancement in spite of earthquake and revolutionary disturbances. Each of them has had its turn, and one has changed governments twice in the past four years by revolutionary methods. In the last one, we retired

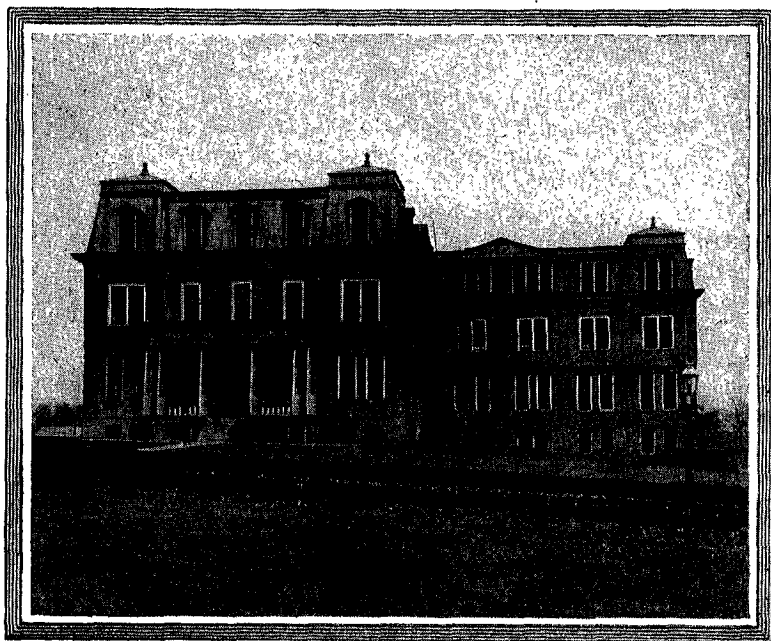
at night with one government in power, and awoke the next morning under the rule of another.

A Permanent, Progressive Work

But our work and workers have gone steadily forward. They have erected mission homes and chapels, and have established their training school at Siguatepeque, Honduras, on a good basis. The membership in each of these republics has increased from 25 to 50 per cent during the last four years. The income from these fields has made a still more encouraging gain. The force of workers has also greatly increased, and there is a considerable number of young people in our training school, who announce their intention to give their lives to the work of the message. It will not be long until these fields can be very largely manned by those of their own number who have been fitted for the work in this institution.

The school has 1,100 acres of land, with plenty of good timber, a sawmill operated by water power, and also owns a herd of thirty-four cattle. It has a corps of four teachers and a matron. As soon as possible it should be provided with a good water system and dynamo to supply current for lighting and other purposes. This dynamo could be operated by water power, thus providing the current at a minimum cost. It now costs 80 cents (gold) a gallon for kerosene, besides the risk in permitting its use by the students in their rooms.

Mexico, too, should have a training school. There are many bright young men and women here who would make excellent workers if given a proper train-



Plant of the Review and Herald Publishing Association

ing. It will not serve to send these young people to the United States for their education, even if that were practicable, for they are seldom content afterward in their own country; and but few of them could avail themselves of a training provided in a (to them) foreign college. Think of what it would mean to our young people to have to go to a foreign country to receive their training for the work. While our needs in all these Latin fields are many, the most crying one is some means to train our native believers for the work of the cause.

Quadrennial Report of the Review and Herald Publishing Association

EDWIN R. PALMER, *General Manager*

SINCE the session of the General Conference four years ago, the work and policy of the Review and Herald Publishing Association have, in the providence of God, assumed three primary phases:

1. To co-operate with the General Conference program in establishing publishing houses in all the great countries and language areas of the world.



E. R. PALMER

2. To co-operate with the General Conference in the selecting and training of strong workers to man the new publishing enterprises in foreign fields.

3. To supply literature well suited to the times and to the character of the third angel's message.

The Foreign Extension Program

The Review and Herald, including its splendid body of employees, is fully committed to the foreign extension program. From its very inception the plan has been welcomed by us and pushed with enthusiasm. We are exceedingly happy in the consciousness that whatever feature of this program may be submitted to the board, to the employees, or to the constituency in the field, it will be taken hold of with courage and pushed forward successfully. And even when the program calls for personal dedication to the foreign service, it is whole-heartedly received as a call of duty.

Funds for Foreign Extension

Our part in raising the means for the foreign extension work is carried on in two ways:

1. By the dedication of a share of the profits of the institution.

2. By co-operation with the field in the Big Week-Big Day movement.

For many years the Review and Herald has paid a tithe of its net earnings into the general treasury, and to this have been added substantial gifts of from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year; but three years ago, when the foreign extension program was launched by the General Conference, the Review and Herald incorporated into its by-laws an article providing that not only "ten per cent of the net earnings as the tithe of the Association," but also "a sum equal to one half the net surplus for the year," should be set apart "for the work of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination." The result of this policy financially may be seen from the fact that the tithes and donations appropriated to this extension program during the last four years, 1918-21, amounted to \$127,649.01, while during the four years immediately preceding that period the tithe and donations amounted to only \$30,033.57.

The First Result

Our first project was to establish and equip a publishing house in Canada. This has been accomplished, and the president and manager are with us today for the first time as its representatives.

A Publishing House in One Day

Last year a beginning was made in the endeavor to raise money in our field from the Big Week-Big Day effort to build publishing houses abroad. The task assigned our field was to furnish the building and equipment for a publishing house for South Africa. For this purpose \$24,588.57 was raised. The building has been secured, and the equipment is now being installed.

That undertaking was in every respect a success. The slogan, "Let us build and equip a publishing house in one day," became a mighty inspiration throughout the field. Colporteurs, lay members, and publishing house employees all joined in the work and sacrifice, and a good publishing house in South Africa will stand, we trust, to the end of time as a memorial of what our people did in the Review and Herald territory in one day.

The Task for 1922

And now we turn our faces toward the task for the present year,— to complete the building and equipping of a publishing house for India, and as a sort of makeweight for good measure, to raise \$1,500 for Jugo-Slavia, and \$3,500 for Czecho-Slovakia, to help them finance some publications greatly needed for their colporteur work.

There is beginning to dawn upon us all in the Review and Herald territory the realization that we may be able to build and equip a new publishing house in some needy field abroad each year. Without any concerted plan to do so, this seems to be taking the form of a goal for our efforts in the factory and in the field.

Trained Men for the Mission Fields

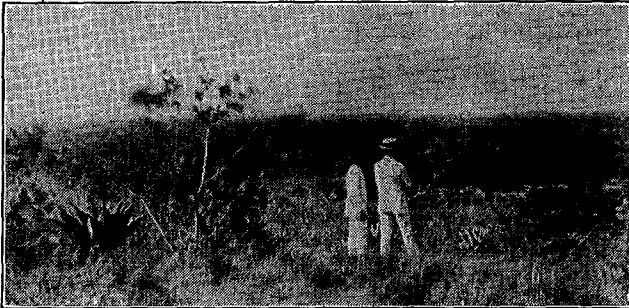
But money alone will not build a prosperous pub-

(Continued on page 28)

Venezuela Mission

W. E. BAXTER, *Director*

WE are glad to extend to readers of the REVIEW AND HERALD greetings from our brethren in Venezuela, the most northern republic of South America. There we have a population of 3,000,000, and an area larger than the British Isles, Germany, and the Netherlands combined, or about the size of sixteen of our States on the Atlantic coast.



W. E. Baxter and a Native Worker in the Interior of Venezuela



W. E. Baxter Baptizing in a Branch of the Orinoco

These were the first converts baptized in the interior of Venezuela, 300 miles from Carácas. After three months' work, twenty-one were baptized, and one year later twelve more were baptized without additional ministry.



Group of American Workers in Venezuela

Front row, left to right: Mrs. B. Bullard, Mrs. B. E. Wagner, Mrs. W. E. Baxter, Mrs. D. D. Fitch. Back row: Mrs. D. A. Fitch (mother of D. D. Fitch), Elder D. D. Fitch, Mrs. G. D. Raff, B. Bullard, B. E. Wagner, G. D. Raff.

Owing to its physical formation, Venezuela has almost every variety of climate. At an altitude of 3,000 feet the most delightful is to be found, with a temperature of about 70° F. the entire year. It is at this altitude that Carácas, the capital of the republic and the headquarters of our work, is situated. It is here that our work began in the year 1910, when Elder F. G. Lane and Brother R. E. Greenidge, with their families, arrived. Treatment-rooms and a lecture hall were opened, and in a short time a company of believ-

ers was raised up. Failing health caused the return of Elder Lane and family, as well as of others who were later sent to take their places. In 1917 Brother G. D. Raff and myself, with our families, arrived. We found a mere handful of believers, and as we struggled with the obstacles it seemed almost impossible to extend the work; but with the beginning of 1921 the prospects looked brighter. We closed the year 1920 with a membership of twenty-four, including the foreign workers, and in a little more than a year it increased to seventy.

Scattering the Printed Page

The second year of our stay colporteurs were placed in the field. These have done creditable work, and many thousands of dollars' worth of our truth-filled literature has been placed in the hands of the people. This has awakened interests, and calls are now coming from all parts. One of our colporteurs a little more than a year ago aroused an interest over in the great Orinoco district, which has now developed into a well-organized church of thirty-five members, consisting of some of the most influential men of the town. We have just stationed Brother and Sister Greenidge, trained nurses, with them. They have opened a dispensary and school, which are proving a great help. There is no other Protestant work within a radius of some 200 miles from this church. The interest aroused by the members of that church has spread far and near, resulting in many more interests which will no doubt develop into strong churches as soon as we can send a worker among them. But we need to act quickly. We need to place a good foreign family in that part at once, to oversee the rapidly growing interest. We must supply such a family with a good home to safeguard their health, as well as a well-equipped motor boat with which they may be able to reach all parts of the interior.

Need of Extension

We are confronted with the need of establishing our work in the islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, and Oruba, belonging to Holland, and Margarita belonging to Venezuela, all a part of our field. As yet we have not entered our most populous territory in the mountains to the west, except by the printed page. The people there are hungry for the truth, as is evident from the report of one of our colporteurs selling "Heralds of the Morning." During the month of February he took orders to the amount of \$1,000 (gold).

Another of our agents, however, Bernardo Hernandez, working for "Heralds" in this part, was arrested and cast into prison, where he spent six days, and was then marched twenty miles to the Colombian border before an armed guard and told not to return. It was claimed he was suspected as a revolutionist, but it seems clear that the priests were back of the whole affair. Neither his identification papers nor his American passport was of service to him. We took the matter up with the Venezuelan government at Carácas, and secured his return and an indemnity of \$400 to pay for his loss of time.

We ask the prayers of our brethren for the work in this interesting and needy mission field.

* * *

WHEN a call for missions was made at the Chile camp-meeting recently, people who were not of our faith responded, some coming the next day with their gifts.

The Haitien Mission

A. G. ROTH, *Superintendent*

OUR work in Haiti began by means of some tracts sent by Elder J. N. Loughborough in 1879. In 1905 Elder Tanner came and organized the work, and in spite of revolutions and troublous times the work has gone forward since then.

At the close of the year 1917 we had 401 baptized members; during the four years since, we have baptized 316. Several have left the country looking for work; we have had an epidemic of smallpox, which has taken away several of our members; and a few have left the truth, so that now we have a total of only 617 members. Four years ago we had fourteen organized churches and six companies; we now have seventeen organized churches and nine companies. In 1917 the tithe amounted to \$1,538.94, while in 1921 it amounted to \$3,396.94. During the four-year period from 1914 to 1918, the total tithe was \$3,802.94; while during the four-year period from 1918 to 1922, it amounted to \$10,834.23, or nearly three times as much as for the previous period. The Sabbath school offerings were \$322.88 in 1917, while in 1921 they amounted to \$1,174.05; \$550.18 was given as Sabbath school offerings from 1914 to 1918, and \$3,580.25 from 1918 to 1922.

In 1918 the church building in Port de Paix was finished, and in 1920 the one in Cape Haitien was finished. The latter is a very neat church building, with a seating capacity of about two hundred. Property for a church building in Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, has been bought, and plans are under way to begin building; also for a church at Limbé. We have also bought a good property in Cape Haitien for our headquarters. The downstairs has the office, store-rooms, and garage, while the upstairs accommodates two families. This property has been remodeled and repainted, and the office furnished in native mahogany. This has served to give our work an air of dignity, and has made the life of the missionaries much easier.

School and Publishing Work

We have also procured a small plantation for a training school, and are now putting up one new building and arranging the dwelling house for two families. We have just finished a six months' school term with eight students; this has been successful, and has shown how much more we could have done if we had had the school before. We have begun a church paper, which does much good, as it brings our members in contact with our work. During these last four years we have got out missionary programs, as well as the Morning Watch Calendars, on the mimeograph, and have supplied the churches with them. Now, however, we get calendars from the Latin Union. We have three young people's societies, organized separately from the regular missionary societies.

Brother C. G. Parkins came in the end of the year 1920, and has started the canvassing work. Although the low wages, the little money in circulation, and the illiteracy of the masses make the work go hard, five

faithful colporteurs have been to the southern part of the island and have quite thoroughly scattered "From Eden to Eden" and "The Hope of the World." Six of the eight students of our school are now in the institute which Brother Parkins is conducting, and they will go out to try to earn their scholarships for the next school year.

Two families who were here shortly before 1918 left in that year, Sister Curdy dying shortly afterward. Three other families have since come, one being obliged, because of sickness, to leave six months after arrival. The two other families have adapted themselves well to the conditions, and are doing a good work, one with the school, the other with literature. In 1918 there were six native workers. One of these has been dropped, and four others taken on. Two of the native workers have been ordained. Five tent efforts have been held, which have brought in directly about one hundred converts. During the four-year period, for every \$121 expended a person has been baptized.



A Camp-Meeting in Haiti

The believers shown here walked ninety-three miles to attend the meeting.

Needs of the Field

We can say that God has blessed in the work in Haiti, but our needs are very great. There are many things that should be done that are not done, but our workers are few. We must have a man to take charge of the school before the opening in the fall. My sister has had charge of it until now, but it is a man's task. We need a secretary and treasurer, so the director may be free to give his time to the churches. A man is needed to strengthen and continue to organize our departmental work. We need a good strong French evangelist to lead out in the tent efforts and let the native workers follow up his work.

We need a medical missionary. Haiti is a strong Catholic country, and nothing would help to break down the prejudice as much as a thoroughly consecrated medical worker.

Our foreign workers are few and our need of workers is great, but I thank God for the unity that exists among all the workers, native and foreign, and for the spirit of consecration that each one has for the work in Haiti. We believe it will go forward the faster as we become more and more consecrated to the cause of God. Pray for the work on this island.

Address of Welcome to the Delegates

*Given at the Opening Meeting of the Conference, Civic Auditorium,
San Francisco, Thursday Evening, May 11*

ARTHUR G. DANIELLS, *President*

DEAR FRIENDS, it is a very pleasant surprise to meet so many here tonight. Personally, I am greatly surprised. When we were talking of this first meeting, I proposed to go into the hall at the west side, which seats something like a thousand people, hardly thinking that would be full; but some of my advisers counseled differently. They said, "You will be surprised to see what an audience we shall have the first night." And they were good prophets.

We are glad to welcome so many here tonight; and I want to tell you that we *do* welcome you. If I may speak for the members of the General Conference Committee, I can extend to you a most hearty and cordial welcome.

With reference to our earnest solicitude regarding this meeting, I can say that we sincerely hope this will prove to be a very profitable occasion. We are anxious that it shall be the greatest meeting held in the history of our cause [many amens]; and to this end we are going to ask for your co-operation and your prayers, that the great God may come down to us and give us the kind of blessing we need in this serious hour of the world's history. [Amens.]

We are assembled here from all parts of this world of ours. I wish you might all be able to get a good view of the world as we have it pictured on the map. The map will be brought here to the center, and we have made it so large that every one in every part of the hall can see the important places to which we shall call attention.

From All the World

Now as you look at the Western Hemisphere, away up to Alaska, just under the north pole, and then down to the southern point of South America, at Cape Horn,

I shall tell you that we have representatives here tonight from those two extreme points of the Western Hemisphere, and from points all the way between those extremes.

If you will glance over there on the Eastern Hemisphere, and look at the map at the northern point of Norway, and along the arctic circle to Russia, through Siberia, and then down to the Cape of Good Hope, and the southern point of India, Australia, and Tasmania, I shall tell you that we have representatives here tonight from all those places,—from as far north as human beings live, down all the way to as far south as men dwell. Those people—fifteen hundred millions of them—are represented by delegates in this congregation tonight.

My friends, this is an inspiring occasion. It is not an ordinary time. And while this Conference is in progress, we shall endeavor to tell the reason why men and women of all nationalities, all kindreds, and all tongues, are interested in the things that have called us together in this important Conference.

But it is not for me to occupy the evening. We are to hear from—I think I may say—the veteran Secretary of the General Conference. He has been with us in this capacity now for twenty years, and during that time has traveled over the wide world, inspecting missions, counseling with missionaries, and making himself acquainted with conditions. He has just returned from a trip halfway around the world and back, spending many months in Europe, and then visiting the fields in India. We are glad to welcome Brother Spicer back from this long journey, and to have him address us here in this, the first meeting of this important Conference.

The Triumph of the Message

Opening Sermon of the General Conference, Thursday Evening, May 11

WILLIAM A. SPICER

I WISH to call your attention to some texts that bring before us a view of the triumph of this work. Men can fight better when they are sure of the victory; and, thank God, His servants may be sure of the triumph of the truth of God and of the cause of God in the earth! [Many amens.]

Nearly two thousand years ago, on the isle of Patmos, the Lord showed to John in vision the scenes of the last days; and what he saw in the vision he wrote on this page, in the fourteenth chapter of the book of Revelation. He saw the coming of the judgment hour in 1844; he saw a people arise, keeping the commandments of God and having the faith of Jesus. As he listened, in the vision, he heard that people proclaiming a message, calling men to keep the commandments of God, and warning them against following the ways of tradition and apostasy. As he watched, he saw that movement spread to every nation and kindred and tongue and people; and then he saw Christ Jesus coming in the clouds of heaven to reap the harvest of the earth.

The next view presented to him in the vision showed that same people that he saw rise when the hour of

God's judgment came, standing on the sea of glass before the throne, having gained the victory over the powers of evil! [Amen.]

That is the view the sure word of prophecy gives to us of the triumph of this work to which we have dedicated our lives. The apostle, the prophet of God, saw the rise of this movement, and he saw it end on the sea of glass before the throne. Truly, then, if men who are sure of victory can fight with all courage, courage should fill the hearts of that people who are keeping the commandments of God and setting their faces today throughout every nation to carry this blessed message.

Victory Foretold

Another view is given in the seventh of Revelation. The same prophet saw in the last days the angels of God holding in check the winds of strife. He saw this movement bearing the seal of the living God to the world. And then when the work was done, "After this," he says in the ninth verse,

"I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with

white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

Dear brethren and sisters, we are sure of the victory and triumph of the truth of God. The prophet of God saw the triumph; he saw the redeemed with the palms of victory; he heard their shouts of triumph and of glory to the Lamb. And that is the sure word of prophecy that has never failed of fulfilment since Adam left Paradise. And we know of a surety that just before us stands that glorious day of triumph. All the saints of God through the ages have looked toward that time, confessing themselves pilgrims and strangers, servants of the living God in the earth, bound for the heavenly country.

The apostle Paul, you remember, rejoiced at the thought that in that day he would receive a crown of righteousness; and not he alone, but all those also who love His appearing. I love to think of it, that while the people of God, and the children of God through all the ages, have been looking toward that day of triumph, the Lord Himself has also been looking toward it with longing eyes. He will never disappoint His children who have been waiting and watching for that hour.

The Lord Himself has been waiting — a pilgrim, He says — with His people. Let me read it to you. The psalmist addresses the Lord:

"O God, when Thou wentest forth before Thy people, when Thou didst march through the wilderness, the earth shook, the heavens also dropped at the presence of God." Ps. 68: 7, 8.

When God brought Israel out of Egypt to lead them to the land of Canaan, He Himself made the pilgrimage with His people. He marched with them toward the Land of Promise. In all their afflictions he was afflicted; He shared with them the experiences of the journey, bore their burdens and their sorrows, rejoicing in their triumphs. The Lord Himself marched as a pilgrim with that people.

I love to think of it, that today the Lord is still with His people, with the Advent Movement that is marching on toward the eternal Land of Promise. Today He goes before us; today, in all our afflictions and trials He is afflicted; and He is longing for the day when the triumph will come. Then, we read, He will see the travail of His soul, and will be satisfied.

The loving Saviour is not dissatisfied today, but in one thing He is not yet satisfied, and He never will be satisfied until that day when He receives the redeemed, His loved ones, and shares with them the eternal kingdom. He is waiting for that day. And when that great throng of the redeemed stand before God, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, the Lord Himself will rejoice.

And we read that "all the angels stood round about the throne." I am glad it said "all" of them, for all of them have been ministering spirits, sent forth to minister through the ages to those who shall be heirs of salvation. I should hate to think that one or two angels would have to be somewhere else that day when the blood-washed throng march into the city. Thank God, they are all there. Satan will be bound on earth, the wicked will be dead on earth, every saint will be translated to heaven, and all the angels will be there. What a glorious triumph! And the Lord is waiting for it, and His people are waiting for it. I am glad He gives us these visions of victory to cheer us on the way.

A Vision of Future Glory

I read this message from the spirit of prophecy:

"There are revealed in these last days visions of future glory, scenes pictured by the hand of God, and these should be dear to His church. What sustained the Son of God in His betrayal and trial? He saw of the travail of His soul, and was satisfied. He caught a view of the expanse of eternity, and saw the happiness of those who through His humiliation should receive pardon and everlasting life. He was wounded for their transgressions, bruised for their iniquities. The chastisement of their peace was upon Him, and with His stripes they were healed. His ear caught the shout of the redeemed. He heard the ransomed ones singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

"We must have a vision of the future and of the blessedness of heaven. Stand on the threshold of eternity, and hear the gracious welcome given to those who in this life have co-operated with Christ, regarding it as a privilege and an honor to suffer for His sake. As they unite with the angels, they cast their crowns at the feet of the Redeemer, exclaiming, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain.'"—*Testimonies*, Vol. VIII, pp. 43, 44.

Dear brother, dear sister, you want at that time to take the glittering crown that Jesus' hand has given and cast it at His feet. May that vision of the eternal triumph cheer every heart.

It is good to look forward with assurance, as Jesus did. You remember the story of the pilgrim, in "Pilgrim's Progress." Sometimes, he told his friends in the interpreter's house, he had feelings of deep depression. He was asked if sometimes he did not find all the depression and discouragement banished. "O yes," he said. "Well, what does it?" he was asked, and he thought a moment and said, "When my thoughts wax warm within me of the shining city toward which I am journeying, then all heaviness and weariness pass away." O brethren, Seventh-day Adventist believers, pilgrims on the sure road to Zion, keep your eye on the shining city just before, and there can be no failure.

The Lord seems to have loved to declare the triumph of the truth in the face of the darkest situation. You remember that time in Israel of old when the people had turned from God, and the Lord suggested to Moses that He would destroy that rebellious people, and would raise up a people through Moses to go on; then Moses begged the Lord to remember His glory and pardon His people, and the Lord said, "I have pardoned according to thy word: but as truly as I live, all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." Num. 14: 20, 21.

Against that dark background of discouraging experience and weakness, the Lord set up again the picture of the glory of God and of His truth that should fill the whole earth.

"As the Waters Cover the Sea"

In the prophecy of Habakkuk we have a picture of ancient Babylon in its viciousness and its crushing power, iniquity filling the earth; and again the Lord declared, "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Hab. 2: 14.

I love these pictures that the Lord gives us of the glory of God, the glory of His truth, in spite of all the darkness of earth, filling this sin-cursed world with light as the waters cover the sea; and He will do it, for He is able.

In Revelation 18:1 we have that picture of the finishing of this last work in the earth, when the angel comes down from heaven with power, and the earth is "lightened with His glory." O brethren, this old earth, dark as it is with sin, is going to be filled with the light of the truth of God as the waters cover the sea. That is the assurance of victory in the Lord, and that assurance should encourage our hearts. The Lord

swore to this; He took oath to it; for when He did that wonderful thing, He swore by Himself that we might have full assurance.

What was it God was concerned about? He had promised Abraham that through him all the nations of the earth should be blessed. It was the assurance of the gospel message to all the world; and in order that men might know of a surety, that they might have confidence, the Lord swore by Himself that in blessing Abraham and his seed He would bless all the world who would receive the blessing through faith in Christ.

The Lord has used the strongest words He could to give us assurance of the triumph of the truth, that the message and the light of God will spread through all the world, to all the nations, and that the glory of God in the closing work will shine forth to the whole world.

Brethren and sisters, let us keep our eyes fixed upon the vision of the triumph, upon the city before us, upon the work before us; for by the representations of the Bible all the people have the call of God to carry this message of light to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

I want to speak now of how this work is spreading through the world. Really it is a marvel to watch it. Every now and then those in the Mission Board office, who are intimately living with the reports all the time, are surprised to see how the progress of the truth of God escapes our attention, and the first thing we know great territories are occupied and the message has won new victories, seemingly in spite of the efforts of men. Think of it! how remotely and into what far corners of the earth it is penetrating. Brother O. B. Kuhn, of China, tells in the REVIEW of meeting believers from the hill stations of Hunan, so remote that soldiers never reach them and the taxgatherer seldom visits them, but the truth of God goes to them.

Brother H. N. Gemon, of the North American Negro Department, reported in the REVIEW, some time ago, finding the glad faces of believers meeting him in the heart of the everglade region of Florida, I believe it was, on an island in Lake Okechobee. In these remote places, which we can hardly think of reaching, we find God's truth has gone, even before the living messenger has entered. The Lord is letting the glory of the message spread like the rising, flooding tide, reaching into the remote corners and crevasses of the earth.

It is wonderful to watch a high tide come in. Some years ago I watched it in the Bay of Fundy, where they have those remarkable tides, and I never before was so impressed with the power of the ocean as I was when I watched those tides coming in, filling those crevasses, bursting through the dike, bubbling up wherever there was a channel, reaching to the uttermost corners. And that is just the way the rising tide of this message is sweeping into every dark corner of this world. So as you look at the map today,—north, south, east, and west,—you find everywhere the lights are kindling.

In Bleak Siberia

We were surprised some years ago, when Brother Conradi went into Siberia, to find that we had hundreds more believers in Northern Asia than we had ever heard of before.

You remember that story of the early days in Siberia. Two robbers, sent to prison in Russia for their crimes, met a Seventh-day Adventist brother who had been imprisoned for the faith of Jesus, and under his labors they were converted. One of them later was banished to Siberia, and wrote how sad he was as he

arrived in that strange prison, alone. Then he heard a man preaching in the prison, and as he listened, he knew the man was preaching the third angel's message. He said he ran to him and embraced him, to the amazement of all who looked on.

And so through these years the truth of God has been penetrating these remote areas of earth, getting ready for the time when the light of the glory of God will flood the earth as the waters cover the sea.

Not long since the leading Methodist paper of the world said of us, "Small though their numbers are, their missionaries are found in every quarter of the earth." And the paper added, good-naturedly, "Their aim is to run the world." Well, is it not remarkable how a little people like this are running into all the earth? Our missionaries are everywhere, and the publications are falling like the leaves of autumn over the earth; the books and the papers, like shining shuttles, are weaving the golden threads of truth up and down, in and out, over the world. It is wonderful to watch the publications go. We shall hear the reports concerning them from the Publishing Department.

Some time ago Brother C. E. Weeks, of China, told us how the leaders of the literature work in that field wanted him to tell them how Seventh-day Adventists accomplished such results. Again, away in the north of India, in Lahore, a missionary said the other day to Brother Burns, "Wherever I go, I find your young men with Seventh-day Adventist publications. You are a small society; how do you do it?" Oh, somehow the power of God is in this truth, opening the ways and the channels for the light to flood out to cover this dark world.

One of our colporteurs in southwest England found in one town three copies of "Bible Readings." One copy had been sent from South Africa, another from New Zealand, and the third had come from America. These publications of ours are traveling about the world as if alive, seeking honest hearts, carrying the blessed light of truth to and fro over the earth.

Our Literature Highly Prized

A few weeks ago, in India, Brother Lewis, a colporteur, told me that in canvassing a man in Strand Road, Calcutta, the man said no, he did not want any more books; he had sold out nearly everything, and had kept just a few. Our brother said, "Let me see your books that you have kept." So the man showed him his books, and most of them were Seventh-day Adventist books. O, this blessed literature of ours is carrying the light and truth of God all over the world. Seventh-day Adventists somehow are becoming widely known.

Brother Böx, of Europe, is here at the Conference. He told me that in landing in New York the other day, the immigration official questioned him. Brother Böx speaks English with an accent. The official wanted him to tell him his business. He said, "I am going to Takoma Park, Washington, and to the General Conference." "Oh," the official said, "you are a Seventh-day Adventist?" "Yes." "All right." His face lighted up, and Brother Böx was passed at once.

Just a few days before that I was in Liverpool, coming this way. We were working down the examining sheds there, in a long, wormlike line. I came to the examining doctor. He wanted to know where I came from. "India," I replied. "What is your business?" "Secretary of a mission board." "What board?" "Seventh-day Adventist." He knew something about Seventh-day Adventists.

Down in Ceylon Brother J. M. Comer attended a meeting, at which a great character in India spoke.

His name is Sundar Singh. He is a Christian holy man, wearing the yellow robe, going without purse or scrip. He had returned from a visit to America. Brother Comer talked with him, and found that Sundar Singh believed the world would never become converted, but that it would grow worse and worse until the coming of the Lord. Brother Comer said to him, "Do you know that is not the popular teaching generally? Do you find others who believe that?" "Yes, many, particularly the Seventh-day Adventists." He said the other clergy warned him against them, but he found that they led him to the Bible.

Is it not wonderful how men go here and there throughout the world, and are forever running across Seventh-day Adventists? Thank God, our simple brethren and sisters are letting the light shine as they meet people.

You have heard of Mr. Gandhi, of India, leader of the noncoöperative movement there. Some time ago Brother Enoch visited him. He talked to him about our school work. It happened to be on Monday, and Mr. Gandhi had dedicated Monday under a vow of silence; he could not speak a word on Monday. So as Brother Enoch talked to him, Mr. Gandhi would answer by writing with a pencil on a pad. Brother Enoch especially emphasized the industrial side of education. He had not said a word about Seventh-day Adventists, but Mr. Gandhi's pencil wrote out the question, "Are you a Seventh-day Adventist?" It surprised Brother Enoch.

A Distinctive Message

Somehow it is significant that so many in the world have come to recognize the principles of Seventh-day Adventists. We stand for something before the world, something distinctive, for God has given to this movement a message that is distinctive.

We stand for the Bible as the inspired word of God. Do you know that our position on this point is making us rather prominent in some parts of the world today? I was surprised in India, really, to see the change that twenty years had brought in many missionary circles regarding the word of God. I heard of a leading foreign missionary, a Presbyterian woman, who declared she believed God had raised up the Seventh-day Adventist people because the denominations are so largely being led away from the word of God. God help us to stand for the Bible as the word of God.

We stand for the prophetic truths of the word of God. In one field the question was asked regarding the circulation of our literature, "Shall we say the book is a Seventh-day Adventist book?" The answer was, "You need not say anything about it; the minute you open the book, everybody will know it is a Seventh-day Adventist book."

We stand for the law of God. I am trying not to say anything that will interfere with the splendid things the brethren from India are going to tell, but let me tell you a little story that Brother Maung Maung gave us on the law of God:

A Challenge to Inconsistency

Brother Maung Maung was standing in a railway station when a missionary came up to him and gave him a tract. He thanked her, and said, "I shall be glad to read this. This teaches what your Bible teaches, what is the way of salvation. You are to believe in Jesus and be baptized." Then he added, "Now the Methodists say that sprinkling is baptism. What does this tract teach?"

She was a Baptist, and she said, "This tract teaches that immersion is baptism, just as the Bible does."

He asked, "What else does your Bible teach about the way of salvation? Isn't something said about the law of God, that the Christian life should conform to the law of God?"

"We have nothing to do with the law of God, nothing to do with the commandments any more," she replied.

"Well," he said, "that is interesting. I believe that kind of religion would satisfy my natural disposition. By nature I like to take things that I want, that is, to steal; and if we have nothing to do with the law of God, then I can just fulfil that disposition of my nature."

"No," the lady said, "no, not that. We keep all the nine, but we have nothing to do with the fourth commandment."

Brother Maung Maung said, "Well, haven't I read in the Bible that he that offends in one point is guilty of all?"

She said, "You are a Seventh-day Adventist."

"We know that before the world Seventh-day Adventists stand for the word of God, for the sure word of prophecy, and for the law of the living God. And do you know, the truth of God does somehow multiply the force of our work?"

Brother Kotz is here from Europe. He told me last summer of a visit he made into Jugo-Slavia, when the chief of police said, "What are you doing here? the whole town is stirred." Brother Kotz told me he knew of only three interested believers there, and he had gone down to visit them, but found the whole town was stirred. It reminded me of the early days of our work in London. We had just got started, and one of our sisters went down by the seaside, and heard a preacher preaching that the Seventh-day Adventists had come to fill all England. Somehow one Seventh-day Adventist with the truth of God stirs a host, and now and then the word passes down the line, "They have come, they have come here." I thank God for a truth that has vitality in it to multiply the human forces connected with the delivery of that truth. It is a wonderful thing.

"Strong in America"

When Brother Christian and I were interviewing an official in Bukharest, Rumania, he turned to us and said, "You people must be very strong in America, aren't you?" And we said, "Yes, we are." And we are, for we have the everlasting truth of God, and it stands against all the world. We know we have much yet to do, so much unentered territory. We can never forget it. But somehow I like to talk about the progress of this work. We know when men are lifting a heavy load, they get more courage by hearing, inch by inch, how they are getting on, than by looking at the whole distance yet to go.

This message of God is speeding through the world. There is no question about it. And it is one world-wide work. I have enjoyed telling the missionaries in the far lands that away beyond any thought of theirs there are praying hearts in all the homelands, reading the reports from the fields, and praying for those workers.

I was up in Oregon at a camp-meeting years ago, standing talking with a sister, and a little girl came running, half out of breath, from the children's meeting, just closed. She said to the sister, "Mamma, I can't wait for my hens to lay the eggs. I must sell the hens, for we haven't got enough money for Brother Sturdevant's typewriter. We've got to sell the hens to get that typewriter for Brother Sturdevant."

I thought of Brother Sturdevant, pioneering in East Africa, wishing he had a typewriter. How little he understood that up there in Oregon was a little maid of nine, with every interest in life centered upon turning her little property into money to help get the needed typewriter.

This is just a picture of Seventh-day Adventist homes and hearts all over this wide world. It is one work in all the world, and a work that is sure to win. We will pray for one another; we will work for one another. What a joy it is, in this home field of the message, that has borne the heavy burden through the years, to see over the sea strong divisions and union conferences developing and sharing the burdens today. Why, it is not beyond the bounds of reasonable possibility or thought to think of the time when perhaps some calamity may strike this land, or perhaps we shall be cut off and cannot help those fields, and we shall find those lands across the sea getting under the burden and lifting, making up our deficits, and lifting the load that is too heavy for us at the home base. It is one world-wide work, and though scattered far, by faith we "meet around one common mercy-seat."

I love the message that Brother H. A. Hill sent to us through the *Review* from the Cook Islands, down in the South Seas. He said:

"It is with great joy that we read of the progress of the third angel's message through the columns of the *Review*, and how it stirs our hearts with courage as the reports of our workers come from the four quarters of the globe! While we pass through gales and calms under the tropical sun in order to reach those who live in the little atolls, or coral islands, of the Pacific; we know that we have brethren traveling afoot through the jungles of Africa, riding pony-back over the prairies of South America, boating up the muddy rivers of China, or winding in and out through the sultry rice fields of India, and somehow the very thought is a comfort when we are separated from other workers for months at a time. Though separated in person, we are one in heart and purpose."

Not Alone

Is it not a splendid comradeship in world-wide service to which God calls us, and is it not cheering to remember that the worker off in some far point is not alone in this work? It is not for every worker to be situated in a place where the progress is spectacular. We all rejoice when we find a work like that developing, but many of us must plod along at a task that does not seem to bring great or spectacular results. I am so glad that every worker, toiling at his task, may know that he is part of one great whole, that the circle of service now belts the whole earth; that while I am working here, you are working there, and the other brethren are at their task, each in his place around the whole world.

The Wave and the Tide

The wave beats and beats at the rock and the reef, and perhaps does not make much impression. But back of the wave there is a mighty tide turning and sweeping and pushing in, that will come in and flood the rocks and the shores.

I have a sketch here of the lesson of the sea that I want to read, for there is a lesson in it that I should like to send into the hearts of the workers in the inconspicuous places most of all:

"On the far reef the breakers recoil in shattered foam,
While still the sea behind them urges its forces home:
Its song of triumph surges o'er all the thunderous din;
The wave may break in failure, but the tide is sure to win.

"The reef is strong and cruel; upon its jagged wall
One wave, a score, a hundred, broken and beaten, fall:

Yet in defeat they conquer; the sea comes flooding in,
Wave upon wave is routed, but the tide is sure to win.

"O mighty sea! thy message in clanging spray is cast,
Within God's plan of progress; it matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil, how strong the reefs, of sin,
The waves may be defeated, but the tide is sure to win!"

Brethren, with all courage, each one in his own field, let us push the work. There is a mighty tide of truth and light and glory sweeping the world. As we listen by faith, brethren, we can hear the message today rising to the loud cry. We can see the light of God spreading through the world with a promise that soon the time will come when the whole earth will be lightened with the glory of the message of God. Then Jesus will come.

The triumph of the truth of God is assured, and the saints are nearing the day when they will stand before God and cast their crowns at the feet of the Lamb. When that day comes, I want to be with them, don't you? With the task finished,—north, south, east, and west,—the last soul rescued, the message carried to the last tongue and tribe, Jesus will come in glory. I love to think of the victory of the movement,—the sure triumph of the truth of God,—and I want to triumph with it.

The Light Brigade

Years ago in London, I saw a remarkable sight. I saw the Lord Mayor's procession that was to install a new chief magistrate in the Mansion House. In the procession rode the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade,—those men who charged into the valley of death. You will remember the poem. I stood in the crowd while the procession passed. Riding at the head of those veterans was the man who had sounded the bugle call, and behind him came the gray and grizzled and scarred survivors of that wonderful charge. You could see some of them with marks of sabers, others with an arm off, others with a leg off. Do you think that day, as they rode through London, they were ashamed of the scars? O, they gloried in them! And the inhabitants of London lined those streets and waved their hats and their handkerchiefs and shouted acclaim to the veterans of that ancient conflict.

On to the Eternal City

Even as I think of it, my thought turns to another procession soon to come, when the gates of the Holy City will be thrown open wide, and the "righteous nation which keepeth the truth" shall enter in. The angels of God will line the way, and as the blood-washed throng sweeps up through the streets of the city to the throne of God, I fancy that the angels and the inhabitants of the unfallen worlds will lift up such a cry as has never before been heard,—the cry of triumph, the redeemed of the Lord brought home at last. And when that cry rings through the New Jerusalem, by the grace of God I mean to be there! Nothing else in this world matters. It does not matter where we are, or who we are, if our sins are forgiven. With our lives dedicated to God for service, we are a part of the work of God, and we shall triumph with it when Jesus comes.

* * *

THE colporteur work has been given a new dignity in India by the co-operation of all the foreign workers. Every one is spending a certain amount of time periodically in the sale of literature, and this is bringing in a new enthusiasm among the native brethren.

From Wednesday to Sabbath, May 17-20*(Continued from page 2)*

Pastoral Committee of a subcommittee, consisting of Elders O. Montgomery, W. H. Branson, and J. E. Fulton, which was asked to arrange such a program. A comprehensive list of subjects was prepared for discussion in the daily meetings during the remainder of the Conference. These subjects include "Evangelistic Endeavor," "Pastoral Work," "Plans," "Agencies," "Methods," "Music," "Advertising Tent and Hall Efforts," and "Instructing Converts." All these topics will receive close study.

The announcement that the meetings would be held, met with a surprisingly enthusiastic response. Hundreds of evangelists and ministerial laborers attended the first meeting, held May 15. Favorable comments were heard on all sides. It is believed, so far as our workers are concerned, that this will be one of the most helpful features of the Conference.

Elder A. G. Daniells conducted the first meeting, speaking on the place of the ministry in giving the threefold message. He also spoke Tuesday, May 16, concerning the organization of a Ministerial Department of the General Conference, which he strongly advocated, and which plan received the support of the workers present.

Elder I. H. Evans conducted the meeting Wednesday, giving a study on "Preaching the Bible." He urged that our dependence in preaching the truth be placed, not upon illustrations or extraneous matter, but on the Bible itself.

Onward to All the World

The sermon, Tuesday evening, by Elder W. W. Fletcher, superintendent of the Southern Asia Division of the General Conference, was upon the subject of God's eternal purpose. He emphasized the thought that the gospel must reach every nation, kindred, tongue, and people before our Saviour can come. He urged home upon his hearers the words of Christ recorded in John 10:16, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear My voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd." The Jews, he said, labored under a misconception of this truth; but after the apostles received the Holy Spirit, they ministered not only to the Jews but also to the Gentiles. We today are still following up their work. God is greatly blessing our labors in India, as in other lands, and our watchword is "Onward."

Elder M. N. Campbell, president of the British Union Conference, spoke Wednesday night, May 17, telling in a most interesting way of a visit he made recently to British and German East Africa.

Elder W. A. Spicer conducted the devotional service Thursday morning, voicing a strong appeal to our ministers to higher and holier living and to unity of action. A great work will be accomplished if all lift together in the giving of this great message which God has commissioned us to carry to the world. His remarks were based upon Hebrews 3:5; 7:27.

Friday evening, May 19, Elder G. B. Thompson spoke in the large Auditorium, taking for his text Romans 7:24, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" He emphasized the terribleness of sin, and what cherished sin does in the life.

Elder O. Montgomery, president of the South American Division of the General Conference, conducted the devotional meeting Friday morning, laying special

emphasis on the fundamentals of faith,—repentance and works. He said the will cannot be exercised in the direction of good apart from faith, neither can there be repentance without the exercise of the will, and repentance includes confession and restitution. "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." Rom. 8:6-8.

The apostle Paul expresses his need of Christ in these words, "I know that in me (that is, in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing: for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." Rom. 7:18. Man can do nothing of himself. Even Christ placed His hand in that of His Father, and said, "I can of Mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and My judgment is just; because I seek not Mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent Me." John 5:30. "No man can come to Me, except the Father which hath sent Me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day." "No man can come unto Me, except it were given unto him of My Father." John 6:44, 65.

Reports Rendered

Reports have been rendered by the following workers: M. N. Campbell, president British Union Conference; H. W. Cottrell, president North Pacific Union Conference; E. K. Slade, president Atlantic Union Conference; C. S. Longacre, secretary Religious Liberty Department, General Conference; R. W. Parmele, superintendent Mexican and Central American Missions; W. E. Lanier, director Honduras Mission; J. E. Bond, director Mexican Mission; J. C. Raft, president Scandinavian Union Conference; W. H. Branson, vice-president of the General Conference for the African Division; L. A. Hansen, secretary Medical Department of the General Conference; P. E. Brodersen, secretary Bureau of Home Missions; J. T. Boettcher, secretary German Department of the Bureau of Home Missions; N. P. Neilsen, secretary Danish-Norwegian Department of the Bureau of Home Missions; August Anderson, secretary Swedish Department of the Bureau of Home Missions; B. P. Hoffman, secretary Miscellaneous Language Department of the Bureau of Home Missions; L. H. Christian, vice-president European Division; W. K. Ising, secretary European Division; R. A. Beckner, reporting for E. B. Hare, acting superintendent Burma Union Mission; F. C. Gilbert, superintendent Jewish work; L. F. Passebois, representing the French work of the Bureau of Home Missions; W. H. Green, secretary Negro Department; W. W. Eastman, assistant secretary Publishing Department; H. D. Casebeer, secretary Spanish Department of the Bureau of Home Missions; L. L. Hutchinson, superintendent Hawaiian Mission; E. W. Thurber, director Guatemala Mission.

Elder Henry Schultz was admitted to the Conference as an additional delegate at large.

* * *

THE publishing work was started in Jugo-Slavia because of the fact that the brethren did not have liberty to hold meetings, but were allowed to print. They had no resources, but managed to start their work without incurring debt. At the present time their credit is better than that of the government. The shop that does their printing prefers their work to government contracts, because they are more prompt in paying their bills.

Swedish Department of the Bureau of Home Missions

(Continued from page 15)

tion of that year. We are glad, however, that the offerings amounted to \$65,382.93, as far as we can gather from reports received from churches and companies. This is only about 41 cents a week or \$21.43 a year per member. The offering for the work in the local conferences and churches was \$52,233.12, or \$17.12 a year per member, making the grand total of tithes and offerings \$227,909.70, or \$74.70 per member for 1921.

The Educational Work

Our people are as anxious as any that their children shall obtain a Christian education. We are conducting church schools wherever it is possible, either by ourselves or together with some other church. It would be impossible for me to state just how many of our children are in these schools, but I can say that our people have faith in them, often moving to places where there are church-school privileges in order that their children may be taught more fully the Lord's way.

Our training school, the Broadview Theological Seminary, has made remarkable progress during the last four years. The enrolment has increased from 85 four years ago, to more than 200 at present. Two commodious buildings costing \$125,000 have been erected during this time, and also an industrial building with needed machinery, for about \$6,000. The valuation of the entire school property is now over \$200,000.

The Book and Periodical Work

We are not telling any news when we say that a large number of Swedish canvassers are helping to scatter the printed page in all languages, and as a rule have as good success as the average. Thousands of dollars' worth of literature is sold by our seminary students every summer. We do not have the amount for every year, but one vacation they sold over \$32,000 worth of books. A large number of students earn scholarships every year, and some earn several scholarships each.

We have for several years published one weekly church paper and one monthly magazine. These have nearly always incurred a deficit and as a result of this have been a source of financial perplexity. It was, therefore, decided some time ago to have only one periodical and to concentrate our efforts on that one. In harmony with this plan the magazine was discontinued and the weekly paper, *Sions Vaktare*, was enlarged somewhat and adapted for missionary purposes. Although this change was not perfected until January, 1922, we find the subscription list increased beyond where it has ever been before, and we trust it will not only be a strong missionary aid, but will also be self-supporting.

Our Needs

Our people are in great need of suitable meeting places. In the large cities especially it is very difficult to carry on the work without somewhat respectable places to meet. In New York City it is almost impossible to obtain a place suited for our Swedish church. It is imperative that we should have an appropriate place of worship in this great metropolis of the nation. The local church have a few thousand dollars in their building fund, but they cannot expect to get anything in that city for less than thirty or forty thousand dollars. Even at that price I suppose it

would be a very humble place. Jersey City, Providence, Jamestown, and other places are in about the same dilemma.

If we expect to make the progress we ought, we must provide places where the people that are won for the truth can worship the Lord together. They sacrifice conveniences when they leave the popular churches, and we are teaching them to be liberal in their offerings, yet we ask them to bring their children to halls saturated with tobacco smoke and with walls decorated with pictures that we would not tolerate in our own private homes.

Workers to Other Fields

I am glad to state that a strong force of workers has been sent out from the Swedish Department to fields abroad. The most of these have received their training at our seminary, and have had some experience in our work before going abroad. At present we are represented in India, China, Japan, Cuba, and many nations of Europe. Not less than seven of the leading workers in Sweden have received their training in our school and been sent over there from the Swedish Department in America. Aside from these, two others are now under appointment for the old country.

A Word of Appreciation

We cannot close this brief report without expressing our sincere appreciation for the spirit of harmony and co-operation that exists between our workers in the Swedish Department. I do not know of one worker who has refused to go where he has been called, providing physical conditions and other qualifications have warranted it. This, we feel is commendable. We also greatly value their faithfulness in the message and loyalty to the work.

Quadrennial Report of the Review and Herald Publishing Association

(Continued from page 19)

lishing house. Money is necessary, to be sure, to provide buildings, equipment, and working capital; but the real factors of a publishing house are its trained men and women. Since the General Conference sent out its call for publishing houses at home to co-operate in the training of workers to man the publishing houses abroad, the Review and Herald has responded with an aggressive program in this respect. Men of ability and experience in publishing lines have been called to our office and put through a course of training for foreign service. During the last four years twenty-eight of our employees have been called to the work abroad,—three to China, three to India, one to England, one to Singapore, one to South America, and sixteen to Canada.

During the preceding four years, eight were sent abroad,—two to Australasia, two to Singapore, two to China, one to the Philippine Islands, and one to Japan.

The Lord has greatly blessed the Review and Herald in carrying out this program. Our force, however, has been heavily drawn upon, and it seemed at times that the work of the home office would be weakened by this policy; and yet today we are as well manned as ever before in our history.

It is thus that not only in the publishing work, but in every other department of our cause also, are exemplified the Master's words, "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, . . . which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs."

The Ministry of Health

(Continued from page 10)

sion field has its medical worker. Among those who have had medical training are conference presidents, field superintendents, departmental men, and Bible workers.

The health food business of the Australasian Union deserves more than passing notice. With several factories, a large wholesale depot, many retail stores, and a system of affiliated cafés, it presents an enterprise that is a credit and help to the denomination. Hundreds of our people are employed. Many students are helped through school. Almost every large city in Australia and New Zealand has a food depot, and the retail stores of the land sell our foods. Only recently have our factories been able to catch up with their orders.

One third of the total expense of the church schools throughout the union is met from the profits of the central depot and factories. Besides this, a tithe from the profits of the local depots is paid into the local conferences for the support of the church schools in the state in which each depot is located. This is only a beginning of what the present plans contemplate in the support of our work through this means.

Every café and food depot is a health educational center to the public. Specially trained attendants give advice to inquirers as to food values and general health principles. Our cafés enjoy a large patronage. Throughout Australia and New Zealand, food reform principles are highly regarded by many. We are largely responsible for the popularity of vegetarianism in these countries.

Europe

The medical work in Europe is making progress against heavy odds. Much remains to be done. "The Stanboroughs," our sanitarium at Watford, England, has had to enlarge its building. Dr. W. A. Ruble found a cordial welcome, and is being kept busy as superintendent and surgeon. He is also the medical secretary of Europe.

Scandinavia carries a strong health work. The Skodsborg Sanitarium last year had its record patronage, with 376 patients at one time. This, our largest sanitarium in Europe, can do much, through means and workers, in its recently adopted policy of helping other needy fields. More than a score of treatment-rooms in the Scandinavian Union, mostly private enterprises, offer big possibilities if rightly directed.

The new sanitarium at Zehlendorf, near Berlin, has enjoyed a remarkable degree of success from its very beginning, about two years ago. It has a fine location, a beautiful site, and a good building. City authorities and medical men show friendly favor. Dr. L. E. Conradi is overworked in caring for a patronage that has already made enlargement of the building a necessity. The other new German sanitarium, near Munich, is nicely under way.

The Lake Geneva Sanitarium, at Gland, Switzerland, maintains its good record as a missionary institution. Seventy or more have accepted the truth through its ministry. Its influence reaches far through the excellent class of patients coming to it. Dr. P. A. DeForest tells us of a good work recently undertaken in holding home nursing classes in our churches, a work much needed. The Latin Union medical secretary, Dr. J. Nussbaum, holds high professional degrees, but he evinces the highest interest in doing evangelical work. Through his public work a number

have embraced the truth of the threefold message.

With treatment-rooms at Bukharest, a small beginning is being made in Rumania.

From all parts of Europe, conference presidents write of their desires for at least small centers where our own people can be helped and where the light of health truth may shine forth to others. The large areas suffering from conditions of poverty, famine, and pestilence offer us almost endless opportunities for service. Here is a field that should appeal to our stronger institutions to give help.

The British Union Conference

(Continued from page 7)

God the British Union weathered the storm and was able not only to pay the General Conference \$10,000 on the principal and \$4,000 interest on the loan, but paid off \$13,000 on other obligations as well. When the reader reflects that our union institutions have to pay a yearly tax to the government of \$12,000, he will realize that the Lord is working in behalf of His cause in the British Isles, and that only thus have these good results been brought about.

Our progress on the percentage basis during the quadrennial period, shows a gain of 20 per cent in membership, of 130 per cent in tithe, and of 350 per cent in mission offerings.

In the Harvest Ingathering campaign the British Union has for the last three years held the record



Believers at a General Meeting in Beni Adi, Egypt

for the highest per capita receipts of any union conference or union mission field in the world.

Great Mission Fields

The British Union Conference has the oversight of large sections of the African mission fields, including Egypt, Kenya, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Nigeria. These fields have a combined population of sixty million. Working in these countries we have thirty-five missionaries, not including the wives, and 137 native workers. There are 1,500 baptized believers in these native churches, and more than 4,000 students in our mission schools.

During the last twelve months the writer visited the missions on the West Coast of Africa, also in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Egypt. Two institutes were held for the white workers, and a large general meeting for natives, with an attendance of about a thousand. Seven Europeans and three native workers were ordained to the ministry. Excellent progress is observable in each of these fields, and the number of baptisms is increasing each year.

During the past three years fifty-nine workers have gone from the British Union to foreign fields: Seven to India, seven to the West Indies, two to Turkey, two to Egypt, twenty-five to East African fields, thirteen to West African fields, one to Japan, and two to Australia. This will give some idea of the zeal for missions that prevails in the British fields.

High Points of the Conference

(Continued from page 2)

cals published for these people in their native languages.

Following on to the end of the room on our left, we come to the door which leads to the headquarters of the Treasury Department. Here money may be obtained, checks cashed, and other financial matters cared for.

We come now to the end of the hall, and find the Publishing Department booth, containing charts and diagrams showing the development and growth of the publishing work. There is a chart giving the names of the 101 languages in which Seventh-day Adventist publications are being printed. A diagram shows the year-by-year sales of the publications from the beginning. This chart reveals that for the first forty years of this movement the literature sales amounted to \$506,959; and that during the last four years the sales were \$19,315,098.

Next to the Publishing Department booth is the Post Office of the Conference, where all mail is received and sent out, telegrams delivered, and stamps obtained.

Passing around now to the west side of the room, we find desks and booths for the managers of the publishing houses, and writing desks with stationery and ink for the use of the delegates.

Book and Periodical Display

In the center of the big room are the displays of books and periodicals published by the denomination. Subscription books, Reading Course books, the latest books, Bibles, World's Crisis Series, schoolbooks, and tracts are here in great profusion. Here, too, is a supply of the latest denominational magazines, and the subscription desk of the General Conference *Bulletin*.

The Electrical Globe Exhibit

The most prominent as well as the most interesting exhibit in this room is right in the center. On a three-foot pedestal there revolves a great globe of the world, with continents and oceans indicated in colors. This globe is operated by electricity, slowly turning on its inclined axis. It is studded with little electric lights, marking the places where our mission stations, institutions, and conference headquarters are located around the world. People gather around it all the time to study it. It attracts more attention than any other exhibit in the building.

Nothing interests Seventh-day Adventists more than the spread of the world-wide message. The yellow lights represent the General and union headquarters; the white lights, the conferences and mission stations; the red lights, the publishing houses; the green lights, the colleges, academies, and schools; and the blue lights, the medical institutions.

The Main Auditorium

Still on the main floor, we now pass out of the reception-room, through the wide corridor, into the great Auditorium. Here are seats for 12,000 people. The main floor of the Auditorium is 190 x 190 feet. Above this there is a large balcony around three sides, extending over the corridors and other rooms on the ground floor. In front is the great organ, one of the largest in the world, at which presides, during the Conference, Prof. Birt Summers, of the faculty of Emmanuel Missionary College at Berrien Springs, Mich.

Arrangement of Platform

The platform is especially arranged to accommodate a choir, a grand piano, the seventy members of the General Conference Committee, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and seven vice-presidents, together with some of the pioneers of the message.

Altogether it is a building wonderfully well adapted for a meeting of the General Conference. Here, surrounded by these furnishings and this equipment, with these corridors and foyers, lobbies and halls, surging with men and women from all parts of the world, the General Conference is in its fortieth session, praying, discussing, and planning for the finishing of the work of salvation on earth.

C. B. HAYNES.

* * *

Medical Ministry Opens the Way

FROM South America, the Neglected Continent, comes word of the mighty power of God exercised in behalf of the babe of a poor Indian living in the Lake Titicaca region, in the heart of the Andes Mountains. The incident, which happened in connection with the work of Elder F. A. Stahl, was told at a meeting held the first Sabbath afternoon of the General Conference, and illustrates how God can work through human instruments when they live in close relationship to Him.

The victorious life — victory and triumph in God — this was the keynote of the meeting. A number of missionaries from foreign fields took part in the service. Some related experiences, some gave brief descriptions of their fields, but all expressed the burning desire, the great burden of heart, that God shall do at this General Conference, now in session, such a mighty work that it may be felt to the extreme corners of the world.

To know the things that are freely given us of God is a blessed experience. To live in such intimate relationship with Him that we can hear and rightly interpret His voice when it speaks to us, brings great joy and comfort to the heart. Brother Stahl's experience among the Chunchu Indians in eastern Peru is an example.

One day an Indian and his wife came to the little hut where Brother Stahl was living temporarily. The woman was crying — a very unusual thing for an Indian woman. She had in her arms a little babe. The Indian asked Brother Stahl to cure the child, for it was very sick.

When Brother Stahl uncovered the infant, he saw that it was dying with pneumonia. It was gasping for breath, and was far beyond anything he could do to save its life. Yet he was very anxious to do something for these people to win their hearts and gain their confidence, but he knew he could not help the little one.

In that moment the clear conviction came to his heart that God could do everything for them. In a few words he told the Indian about God, and said to him, "The God that I love and serve, He will heal your child."

He knelt down with that Indian and his wife, and prayed for the baby. He put his hands upon it, and anointed it with oil. When he arose from his knees, the babe was sleeping sweetly and breathing naturally. He did what little he could to help the child, and to show the Indians that it is right to co-operate with God by doing everything possible. They stayed with him three days, and when they left, the child was fully recovered.

Brother Stahl noticed that the Indian had some peculiar trinkets with him, and he asked a man who had lived a long time in that country who this Indian was and what were the trinkets he was carrying.

"Oh," said the man, "don't you know him? He is the medicine man for the whole tribe. If he has come, then all the other Indians will come to you for help."

By this experience a wonderful door of opportunity was thus opened to Brother Stahl among these tribes. And what a blessed thing that a man could be in such close relationship to God, so surrendered to Him, that he could rightly interpret the voice of his heavenly Father speaking to him, telling of the things that were freely given by the Spirit for the lost souls that had come to him for help. It is such blessings as these, only in richer, fuller, larger measure, that our workers in all lands are longing to see.

Word just in from far-off Chile breathes this prayer:

"Just a line to wish you every blessing while attending the General Conference at San Francisco. We believe that this meeting will prove to be one of the best and most effective ever held for the finishing of God's work on earth. May the Lord pour out His Holy Spirit as never before, that every one in attendance may return to his field with greater power and a new vision of spiritual things; that we also who remain in the field may catch the spark that will light the whole earth with the glory of God."

And from the land of the Incas comes this word from Brother Wilcox, superintendent of the Lake Titicaca Mission:

"In writing this letter, I join 3,000 converted Indians in sending greetings to the brethren assembled in the General Conference session. We, with all the assembled, desire so to live that when our great King shall come, we too may be prepared to meet Him."

Somehow as the days have slipped by, our confidence and assurance in God have grown steadily, that He will not disappoint His people.

O. MONTGOMERY.

* * *

The Joy of Fellowship

WHEN coming across this great American continent en route to San Francisco, Elder Kotz very fittingly voiced the sentiment of the European delegation when he said that he looked forward to this session of the General Conference with the genuine and sincere joy of a child.

It is a great treat indeed, after nine years of forced separation occasioned by the war, to meet again such a multitude of God's people from all parts of the world. This is a practical demonstration of the story told by the revolving globe in the reception hall, on which a large number of varicolored, illuminated electric bulbs indicate the expansion of this advent message. The truth we love has literally gone to the ends of the earth, and has penetrated the most remote places, where, in the words of Elder Spicer, neither soldiers nor tax collectors ever planted their feet.

Air Mail from the Land of Abraham

This was illustrated by several incidents referred to by Elder Daniells in his Sabbath service. He read a message received the previous day by aerial mail, from a brother at Mosul, just opposite the site of ancient Nineveh, in the very heart of Mesopotamia, who sent his greetings and assurance of prayer for the success of these meetings.

To the writer this news gave special joy, as it was his privilege, some thirteen years ago, to baptize Brother Bashir Abo Hasso. At that time he was just completing his studies as a master of pharmacy in the Beirut University. He returned to his native country,

the former land of Abraham, where he has toiled on all these years alone, amid many trials, waiting in vain for some missionary to be sent out to help him in response to his many urgent appeals.

"The Tie That Binds"

It was touching to listen to the words of greeting and a condensed statement of their needs, addressed to us by the vice-presidents of the various divisions. Elder Conradi, in speaking for Europe, said that the war had not succeeded in dividing us as a people. Europe is facing today a serious situation politically, economically, socially, and financially. Pathetic was his statement that while in this field believers could formerly contribute materially toward the building up of other mission fields, they now must ask for help. Brother Conradi expressed the hope that this condition will not be lasting. The work is growing marvelously in spite of all the difficulties, the membership in the European Division having more than doubled during the last decade.

Very instructive and interesting was Elder Conradi's address in the opening meeting of the Bureau of Home Missions Department, when he pointed out some of the historical relations that bind America to Europe. It was from that land that earnest Christian men came across the waters to erect here a new home where they might live and worship God in freedom. Names like Providence and Philadelphia were full of sacred meaning to these early pilgrims, and of great importance in connection with the spiritual awakening that culminated in the Advent Movement.

Brother Conradi said he loved the days of small beginnings, and it is good, when we take up the Book of books, to remember that all the history it records really transpired in the old country. Lover of history as he always was, this fact inspired him to return, more than twenty years ago, to his mother country, whence these settlers had come and where, in his opinion, many more faithful friends of the Bible must certainly be found.

A revival of this old spirit of searching for divine truth has come about in many parts of Europe. Today we cannot find halls large enough to accommodate all who wish to listen to the message of God. But there are many obstacles to meet, for the adversary is doing his level best to hinder the onward march of truth.

W. K. ISING.

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* *

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF THE CONFERENCE

HERE we are in the new, clean city that has been raised from the earthquake and fire of 1906. What a change has come since that time, when a path of fire swept everything before it except a little fringe of houses in the more distant suburbs! It is even different from the city of seven years ago, when there were still large areas which had not been rebuilt, with the debris still lying about without having been disturbed from the day of the great disaster.

Imagine us in the heart of the city, a full mile from the wharf, in the center of the shopping and hotel sections. A park occupying four city squares is the center of the picture. This, with the surrounding public buildings, is the civic center of the new city.

At first one by one, then in groups, and squads, and companies, the delegates and visitors have come in. You would enjoy the busy scene in the reception hall. This

large room is capable of seating some two thousand people. An exhibit of our publishing work, the information bureau, post office, writing-room, Publishing Department headquarters, are all in this room.

During the two or three days before the meeting, hundreds of people at a time utilized this large room for the most enthusiastic standing reception I have ever taken part in. It is a wonderful thing to see workers who have not met, perhaps, in many years, with their relatives and friends, coming together at this common meeting point. For example, I met my old friend, Stephen G. Haughey, who has labored for many years in England, sitting most comfortably beside a tall, fine-looking lady with features very much like his own. I went forward, anticipating that I should be introduced to a sister, but instead he introduced me to his cousin, saying that while they had corresponded for years, they had never before met. Such are the peculiar and interesting meetings constantly occurring.

The General Conference Committee was, of course, busy, as were also the many subcommittees that had been appointed to make preparations for the Conference. Early in the week to a casual observer it looked as if preparations could not be made on time, but everything worked with clocklike precision, and Brother Daniells was able to announce twenty-four hours before the Conference opened, that they were ready to touch the button.

The First Meeting — Thursday Evening

Scene: The great Auditorium. Arrangement of chairs and all features of the room apparently perfect. Standards with large lettering indicate the groups of delegates which occupy the front half of the center sections. Happy delegates and people flocking in from the twelve entrances, four on each of the three sides of the hall. The officers with smiling faces and kindly handshake, the president conspicuous among them, are on the great platform, arranging the seating. The choir is in position, with Brother Barritt as leader. Back of the choir is the great pipe organ with its advertised claim of 8,000 pipes.

Brother Daniells catches a glimpse of a white-haired veteran down in the audience, and goes down to lead him to the stand, where comfortable chairs and rockers are provided for those who need them. In this class I notice Elders S. N. Haskell, J. O. Corliss, H. W. Decker, and Allen Moon. Elder Conradi still refuses to sit in that row.

The rolling tones of the great pipe organ are the first announcement that the Conference is about to begin. Brother Barritt leads a song service for fifteen minutes; Brother Daniells, with other leading men, take their places at the tables, and the Conference has begun.

E. R. PALMER.

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IN THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

THE newspapers in recent weeks have carried accounts of breaking levees and flooded towns along the Mississippi valley. These have not stirred the country as similar stories of disaster have sometimes done, but a serious condition has existed, nevertheless. Some of our own people have been in the flooded area, and have suffered with other victims of the swollen river. The following letter is from one

of our sisters, Mrs. Clara R. Winterton, now a refugee at Natchez, Miss., to friends in Takoma Park:

"We have never before been in so gigantic a disaster. The newspaper accounts of it are not overdrawn. Right now the situation is very critical. The water at Ferriday, La., stands at a depth of fifty-three feet, and it is feared the levee in other places will go out any moment. It is guarded closely, and all possible repair work is being done to help it hold.

"The water is getting deeper all the time. It is pouring through a gap more than half a mile wide and widening at the rate of about fifty feet a day. The engineers said yesterday it would be a month before the water would stop running through the break, even if there were no more rainfall. The levee is soft, and the wave wash is bad when the wind blows.

"The night the levee broke was a time of Jacob's trouble to me. I spent the night in prayer, part of the time with my face to the floor. My two boys were helping guard the levee, and it went out between them, so they were separated from each other. My oldest boy was cut off and had no way to communicate with us for some days. I prayed earnestly that they might be protected from all harm and that the people might be spared. I feel that my prayer was answered. It surely pays to walk so carefully before the Lord that when we call He will answer.

"A few nights ago it set in raining. Later a storm came up, and raged with terrible fury. I prayed earnestly that God would have mercy on my boys out in the night and storm on that little narrow strip of levee between the deep river and the water on the land side deep enough to drown them. The lightning and wind were terrific. Soon after I prayed the storm stopped, and I never saw a more beautiful, calm, moonlight night. Some said it was the strangest storm they ever saw.

"One of my boys had a narrow escape. He had gone back to the hotel where they get their room and meals. The watchmen have to go to and from the levee in a boat, and climb through a window to reach the hotel stairway. The first floor is flooded, and they have to eat and sleep upstairs. My boy had just reached the hotel when the storm struck. It seemed like a cyclone, and every one feared the building would be blown over into the river. The waves were three and four feet high in the streets of Ferriday, and if my boy had not come in just as he did, he certainly would have been capsized in his little boat and been drowned in the darkness. The storm stopped so suddenly that every one remarked about it. I believe this was in answer to my prayer, and am deeply touched that God was so merciful as to hear me.

"I left Ferriday when the water began to rise in the streets, but I could not get my things away. The water was deep in the house, and there was no means of transporting freight.

"I do not know what we shall do after the river goes down. There will be great suffering in the overflowed districts for some time to come. The government is arranging to feed the refugees and the Red Cross is assisting. But no crops can be raised nor money earned for a long time."